# HERO STORIES FOR CHILDREN

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# HERO STORIES FOR CHILDREN

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De Soto Discovers the Mississippi River

# HERO STORIES FOR CHILDREN

BY

EARL A. COLLINS, PH.D.

PROFESSOR OF EDUCATION AND DIRECTOR OF PRACTICE TEACHING
CENTRAL MISSOURI STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE
WARRENSBURG, MO.

AND

LYDA HALE, A.M.

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF PRACTICE TEACHING IN INTERMEDIATE GRADES
CENTRAL MISSOURI STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE
WARRENSBURG, MO.

Illustrated by
CARLE MICHEL BOOG

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# PREFACE

*Hero Stories for Children* presents to pupils of the intermediate grades stories of some of the world's greatest heroes, in a form which is within these children's range of comprehension. It is hoped that the children can use this material at first hand and not have to depend on older persons to tell them the stories. We believe that it is important that children have the pleasure that comes from reading such stories themselves.

The material is treated with historical accuracy, yet an effort has been made to simplify it so that it can be used by children of this school age. The vocabulary has been carefully checked and rechecked so as to keep within the range of the intermediate grades. Words outside this range are listed and defined at the end of the book. The Word List is intended as an aid in increasing the children's vocabulary.

The stories have been carefully tried out under actual classroom conditions. Other teachers besides the authors have used them in the public schools and have proved that the material is within the comprehension and interests of intermediate-grade children.

The material at the end of each story is designed to help the children grasp the meaning of the stories.

The Study Helps and Tests are designed to provoke close reading for thought, while the Things to Do give the teacher opportunity to provide activities for outside work. We believe that this book will meet the demand for historical material for children of the intermediate grades.

E. A. C.
L. H.

Warrensburg, Missouri.
June 27, 1930.

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# Part One

## Heroes of the Hebrews

Abraham, the Father of a Nation
The Great Lawgiver
The Governor of Egypt
The Shepherd Boy who Became King

## ABRAHAM, THE FATHER OF A NATION

A long time ago there were not so many people in the world as there are to-day. Most people lived in the country, for there were very few cities.

The land we are going to read about was like a rolling pasture, covered with beautiful green grass. It was very pleasant to look across fields dotted here and there with flocks of white sheep and herds of cattle. There were only a few hills, and they were low and covered with green pastures. A few trees found a resting place on these hillsides, and many of them spread their cool shade along the banks of the streams.

The people who lived in this country did not have farms as we do to-day. They did not sow great fields of wheat or corn or other grain; they did not plant large gardens of potatoes and cabbages and other vegetables. Most of the farmers raised cattle, sheep, and goats. The grass along the streams was the only food these animals needed. There were no fences or stone walls, so the people moved wherever the grass was greenest and best. They lived in tents, and whenever new pasture was needed for the sheep, they had only to take up their tents and move. Because of

this, they had no regular homes, but moved from place to place taking their flocks and herds with them.

One of those who owned large flocks was a young man by the name of Abraham. Abraham and his wife, Sarah, decided to move out of Haran, where they lived, into a new land and there to establish a great nation. So Abraham gathered the members of his family together and started for Canaan. After traveling some time, they finally pitched their tents on the mountains east of a place called Bethel. At this time there were a few cities and villages in Canaan, but Abraham and his family did not go to a city or a village to live. They preferred to live in a tent in the open fields, where they could find grass for their sheep, goats, and cattle.

Abraham had a nephew named Lot, who lived with him. Both Lot and Abraham owned large herds of cattle, sheep, and goats. Abraham and Lot had not lived long in Canaan before Lot's men, who were herding his cattle, began to quarrel with Abraham's shepherds. The men quarreled because, they said, there was not enough grass for both flocks. Each man attempted to get his flocks to the best grass and tried to drive the flocks and herds of the other men away. The herders constantly called one another ugly names. They became very angry, and it seemed at times that they would fight.

Abraham and His Family Start for Canaan

When Abraham heard of this quarrel he said: "Lot, let there be no quarrel between us; let us go apart. You shall have first choice of the land."

Now Lot always wanted the best of everything for himself. He did not consider the rights of his uncle Abraham. He selected the land where the grass was tallest and greenest. His fields and meadows lay along the River Jordan. The frequent floods of the river had made the land rich. This, in addition to the great amount of rain, made the grass grow tall and green. Then, too, there was much wild fruit — such as grapes and figs — that was good food for his family.

Lot moved his family and his flocks to their new home. They had just begun to feel at home in the new place when a great war broke out between the king who ruled the country where Lot lived and the kings of the near-by lands. Lot was taken prisoner and he and his family were carried away as slaves.

Abraham heard of Lot's capture and, feeling sorry for him, decided to try to bring him back home. He was not angry with Lot because he had chosen the finest land for his herds. He called all his men together, formed an army, and started to save Lot. A great war followed in which Lot and his family were freed from their enemies.

One day, as Abraham sat at the door of his tent, he saw three men coming toward him. He ran to meet

them and bowed down before them. This was the custom in Abraham's country when strangers appeared. He took them to his home and asked them to rest under a tree while he ran to get water for them.

Abraham was a very gracious host and wanted to make his guests comfortable. He ran into his tent and told Sarah to prepare enough cakes for three men. He brought a lamb from his herds, which he gave to his servants to be dressed and made ready for his visitors to eat. He prepared a table for them and gave them bread, butter, milk, and meat of the lamb.

These men had brought important news to Abraham. They told Abraham that he and Sarah were soon to have a son. Abraham and Sarah had always wanted a child, and this news made them extremely happy. Not long afterwards a son was born to them. He was called Isaac and he was their first child. The baby Isaac grew and soon became a big boy. As he was the only child, you may imagine how Abraham and Sarah loved him.

In those days, when people worshiped their God, they were accustomed to build an altar and to burn an offering, such as a lamb or goat. One day Abraham's God commanded him to go up on the mountain. He told him to build an altar there and to place his son Isaac on it as an offering. This was the saddest news Abraham had ever heard in all his life. He loved

Isaac more than anything else in the whole world. When he was told that his son had to be offered as a sacrifice, he was heartbroken. But Abraham loved his God and was willing to obey Him. He took Isaac with him and started up the mountain. When he arrived at the top, he built an altar. After it was finished, Isaac asked where they would get the lamb to burn. He did not know that he was to be used in place of a lamb.

Abraham answered, "God will provide a lamb for himself." Abraham had faith that God would somehow save his dear son.

He bound Isaac hand and foot and placed him upon the altar, for he felt that he must obey God. As he drew his knife to kill Isaac, he heard the voice of an angel calling to him. The angel told him not to kill Isaac. Abraham had proved that he was willing to obey God, so the sacrifice of his son was not needed. He then saw a goat caught in the bushes by its horns and he offered this upon the altar in place of his son. He was very happy, because his son had been spared. Many people heard of Abraham's faith, and it made them believe in his God.

Near the spot where Abraham lived was a city called Sodom. God had said that this city was to be destroyed, because almost all the people who lived there were very wicked. Abraham thought that per-

Abraham Finds a Goat in the Bushes

haps there might be some good people among the bad ones. He did not want to see these good people punished, so he begged God many times that the city might not be ruined. He asked that the city be saved if fifty good people could be found in it. God promised him that if fifty good people could be found there, the city would be saved. Then he asked whether the city would be saved if he could find forty-five, and he was promised that it would. Then he asked that it should be saved if there were forty, then thirty, then twenty, then ten good people. He was told that if there were ten good people in the city it would not be destroyed.

But there were not ten good men to be found in all Sodom. Only Lot and his family were good and they were warned to leave the city. Lot informed his sons-in-law that the city would be burned and begged them to leave, but they only laughed at him. Because they would not listen to his advice, they died in the great fire that destroyed the city. Lot and all his family, except his wife, escaped and went to a place called Zoar.

Soon after Sodom was destroyed, Abraham moved his family to a spot near Gerar, not far from the Mediterranean Sea. Not long after this, Sarah died. Abraham lived to be a very old man. He finally died and was buried with his wife at Hebron. He had lived a very useful life.

LOT'S SONS-IN-LAW LAUGH AT HIM

Isaac grew to be a great man. He married a woman whose name was Rebecca. The relatives of this great man and woman are still living on earth, and they are called Hebrews. Abraham is called the father of the Hebrew nation, because it was from this good man's family that the Hebrew nation grew.

### Study Helps

1. Why did the people of Abraham's time move from place to place?
2. Why did Abraham go to Canaan?
3. Why did Abraham and Lot part?
4. Where did Lot take his herds?
5. How did Abraham show that he had forgiven Lot?
6. What great news did three men bring to Abraham?
7. Why did God destroy Sodom?
8. Learn the story of Isaac.
9. Why do we remember Abraham as a great man?

### Things to Do

1. Follow Abraham's journey on the map.
2. Write a story about what he saw on the trip.
3. Find the names of some animals which live in Canaan.
4. Name two great rivers which flow into the Persian Gulf.
5. Find out in what direction Jerusalem is from Sodom.
6. Describe the surface of Canaan.
7. Learn verses 1 to 3 in the twelfth chapter of Genesis.
8. Make a map locating the Mediterranean Sea, Haran, Hebron, Canaan, and the River Jordan.

9. On a poster show pictures of Abraham, Sarah, and Lot with their flocks and herds.
10. Make a cut-out picture of Abraham with his great flocks and herds.

## Tests

### I

Number a paper from 1 to 11. After each number write the word or words which will complete the sentence with the same number.

1. The animals which Abraham raised were _____, _____, and _____.
2. Abraham's wife was named _____.
3. They first lived in _____.
4. Abraham and Sarah journeyed to _____.
5. Lot quarreled with _____.
6. Lot chose to pasture his flocks along the _____ River.
7. Abraham's son was named _____.
8. Because many wicked people lived in a city called _____, it was destroyed.
9. Abraham was buried at _____.
10. Isaac grew up and married _____.
11. The relatives of these people who are living now are called _____.

### II

Number a paper from 1 to 15. After each number write *yes* if the sentence with the same number is true; write *no* if the sentence is false.

1. Abraham raised corn and wheat for his cattle.

2. He spent much of his time building fences.
3. The people lived in tents.
4. There were many large cities.
5. Abraham and Sarah wanted a son.
6. Lot and Abraham were brothers.
7. Lot and Abraham had a quarrel.
8. Lot was very generous.
9. Grass was very scarce along the River Jordan.
10. Lot was once a prisoner.
11. Abraham helped save Lot and his family.
12. Abraham's son was named Canaan.
13. Fifty good people were found in Sodom and it was not destroyed.
14. Abraham burned his son Isaac on an altar.
15. Abraham is called the father of the Hebrew nation.

# THE GREAT LAWGIVER

Many years ago, in the land of Egypt, there lived a group of Hebrews who were slaves to the Egyptians. These people, who had once been part of a rich and happy nation, are now called Jews.

There were so many of these slaves that Pharaoh, the king of Egypt, was afraid they would try to own all the land and take his kingdom from him. Finally, in order to prevent the Hebrews from becoming more numerous, he commanded that all their boy babies be cast into the River Nile and drowned.

The Hebrews or Israelites, as they were also called, were greatly frightened at this terrible news. They did everything possible to save their babies from the soldiers of the Egyptians, who were sent around to carry out this cruel order of their king.

One mother hid her little baby boy for three months in her home. Finally, she was afraid to keep him any longer. She made a basket of reeds and rushes and covered it with pitch, so as to make it water-tight. Then she placed her baby in this small basket and set it on the edge of the river near the place where she knew the king's daughter came to bathe every day

THE EGYPTIAN PRINCESS FINDS MOSES

with her maids. After making sure that the child was safe, the mother went back to her work and left her daughter, Miriam, to watch the baby.

In a short time the princess came with her maids and soon saw the basket. She commanded that it be brought to her. When the basket was brought, she opened it and saw the Hebrew baby. The baby began to cry. As he looked up through his tears, the heart of the princess was touched and she decided to keep him as her own.

Just then Miriam, who had been watching the excited group from a short distance, came running up and asked, "Would you like to have a nurse for the baby?"

"Yes," the princess replied, "run and find a nurse for me."

Miriam soon brought back her mother, and the princess agreed to employ the baby's own mother as nurse. The princess was proud of her little adopted boy and tried to think of a name which she liked for him. She finally decided to call him Moses, which meant in her language, "saved from water."

As Moses grew, the nurse, who was his mother, began to teach him secretly the things she wanted him to know. She told him of the God of the Hebrews and said that he must always remember and love this God.

The princess saw that he was taught all the things

a prince should know and that he learned all the arts and wisdom of the Egyptians. Moses received the very best education that it was possible for a boy to receive in those times. But the thought that was always in his mind was the cruel way in which his mother and her people were treated.

When Moses became a young man, he spent much time watching the Israelites making bricks while the Egyptian taskmasters stood over them with whips. One day a youth passed by, bearing a heavy burden of bricks. Because he paused and was about to fall, the master beat him cruelly. The poor lad had been forced to do more than he was able to do. Moses, who was standing near, was angry to see this cruel thing done, so he killed the master.

When Pharaoh heard of this, he ordered Moses put to death. But Moses knew that Pharaoh was angry and he had already fled to another country.

This was a strange country to Moses. The people who lived there were called Midianites. They were kind to him and he lived there for many years, tending the flocks for an old priest.

One day as he was watching the sheep and thinking about the suffering of his people, he felt that he was being called by God to free them from their slavery to the Egyptians. At first Moses did not want to set out on the task of freeing his people, but when he finally

Moses Sees His People Treated Cruelly

came to believe that he would have God's help, he was willing to undertake the work.

Moses' brother Aaron had run away with him to the land of the Midianites and Moses now told him what he had determined to do.

Moses and Aaron went back to Egypt and told the Hebrews of their plan. Then they went before Pharaoh, the king, and asked him to free the Hebrews so that they might go out of Egypt into the land called Canaan.

Pharaoh refused. He needed these Hebrew slaves to finish the great temples and storehouses which he was building. New burdens were placed upon the Hebrews, and they were treated more cruelly than ever.

After a time, Moses returned to Pharaoh and asked again that his people be given their freedom. Pharaoh finally promised to free the Hebrews, but when they were ready to go he broke his promise. He became even more cruel than formerly and treated these poor people more harshly than ever.

Because Pharaoh was cruel to his slaves, a great plague came upon the country. Moses told Pharaoh that if he would free the Israelites the plague would leave. Pharaoh promised to allow the Israelites to go, and the plague left. But Pharaoh again broke his promise.

Then another plague, which was more terrible than the first, came upon the land. Again Pharaoh promised that he would let the Israelites go. The plague left and again Pharaoh forgot his promise. Each time Pharaoh broke his promise another plague more terrible than the one before came upon his people.

Finally, Pharaoh said that the Hebrews might go, but that they must leave their cattle in Egypt.

Moses said, "No, the herds are needed."

Pharaoh still refused to let them take their cattle. Then the last and most terrible plague came upon the Egyptians. The oldest child died in every home from the most humble cottage to the highest palace in the land. Even Pharaoh's own son died. He must have known, then, how the Hebrews felt when he ordered all their boy babies killed.

One night Pharaoh called Moses and Aaron to him and said, "Go from Egypt, both you and all your people."

The Hebrews left quickly, not waiting for anything. Moses and Aaron led them to the banks of the Red Sea, where they rested before crossing. As soon as the Israelites were out of the land of Egypt, Pharaoh regretted his promise to let them go and followed them with a great army. He intended to take them as prisoners and to make them return as slaves to Egypt.

When the Hebrews saw Pharaoh's army coming they

were very much frightened, for the sea was in front of them and Pharaoh's army behind them. They could see no way of escape. They were afraid that they would be taken back to Egypt and there made slaves again, although Moses told them not to fear. As Pharaoh's army came closer all the time, the Hebrews became more and more frightened. It looked as if they would be lost.

Then a strange thing happened. Just as Pharaoh's army caught up with them, the waters of the Red Sea parted and left a strip of dry land. The Hebrews hurried along this path to the opposite shore of the sea.

When Pharaoh's army arrived at the edge of the sea, the Egyptian soldiers rushed after the Hebrews. The soldiers thought that they could cross on dry land, too. But just as the last Hebrew had crossed, the water rushed back to its regular place, and the whole Egyptian army was caught in the waves and drowned.

The Hebrews were very happy because of their wonderful escape. They sang songs of joy and praised their God for allowing them to gain their freedom.

After singing praises for a while, they started on their journey across the desert and across a wilderness called Shur. When they had been traveling across the desert for three days, their supply of water gave out, and they could find no more. They went on

until they came to a place called Marah. Here there was water, and the people who had been without a drink of water for three days rushed forward to get a good cool drink. But the water was bitter, and they could not drink it.

Then they began to quarrel with Moses because they could find no good water. So Moses took the branch of a certain kind of tree and threw it into the water. The branch made the water sweet, so that the people could drink it.

They journeyed on across the wilderness and finally came to a place called Elim. Here there were twelve wells of water and many palm trees. The place was cool and inviting, so Moses had them pitch their camp here and rest awhile.

These Hebrews had a long and dangerous journey ahead of them. The country through which they had to pass was a rough wilderness. They had to endure many hardships. Many times the people became angry at Moses and complained because of the hard life they had to live in the wilderness.

They stayed at Elim for a while and then started on across the desert. They finally came to a wilderness called Sin, which is between Elim and Sinai. By this time the people were very hungry, but there seemed to be little or nothing to eat in the place where they had camped, and their few supplies were running

low. They began to quarrel again with Moses and Aaron for leading them into such a place. The hungrier they became, the more they complained. Many said that they would rather be back in Egypt as slaves than to be here in the wilderness where they would surely starve. Of course they did not really mean that they would rather be back in Egypt, but they were so hungry that they had forgotten that Moses and Aaron had promised to lead them across the wilderness safely.

Then, one morning, they looked out and saw the ground covered with something white. They soon found that this was a food called *manna*. They rushed out to gather this food to eat. The manna was supplied each day during their long journey.

Then a great flock of quails came into the camp. Hundreds and hundreds of quails came. The people killed many of these birds, and then they had both meat and bread. They were happy again to think that they would not starve.

The Hebrews journeyed from the wilderness of Sin on toward a place called Rephidim. At this place there was no water for the people. Again they began to quarrel with Moses and Aaron for leading them out of Egypt into this wilderness. They felt sure that they and their cattle would all die for the want of water. They were very, very angry with Moses and

Moses Brings Water from the Rock

threatened to throw stones at him and kill him. But Moses was not afraid of them.

Using his staff, he struck a great rock standing near and instantly a large stream of cool water burst forth from the rock. Once again the people were happy, for they had plenty of water to drink.

After leaving Rephidim, the Hebrews went into the desert of Sinai. In this desert was a mountain called Mount Sinaï, and near this mountain they pitched their camp.

The Hebrews had been slaves for a long, long time. When they gained their freedom from the Egyptians, they did not have any laws of their own. In fact, they had been ruled by the Egyptians for so long that they did not know how to govern themselves.

Moses soon saw that the people had to have some sort of laws. He went up to the top of Mount Sinai, where he could be alone with God, and stayed there for many days. When he came down he carried with him two tablets of stone. On these tablets were engraved the laws which the people were to follow. God had given them to Moses. To-day we still have these laws, which are called the Ten Commandments.

The journey which the Hebrews had to make to reach their new home was long and dangerous. There were neither automobiles nor trains in those days nor even any roads along which to travel. They had to

find their own way across the wilderness and desert. There were a great many people, and they carried all their belongings with them. They drove their herds of cattle, sheep, and goats before them. Whenever they found a place which they liked, they made camp and stayed there for weeks.

Sometimes they met tribes who wanted to fight, and they had to protect their herds and families from these tribes. Their dangers and hardships were very severe, but they were free and that meant much to them.

Several times during the long, weary years of the journey the people forgot how kindly God had treated them. They complained bitterly of their hardships and one time they even went so far as to set up the figure of a golden calf to worship in the place of God. Through all of these mistakes and difficulties their wise leader, Moses, was able to guide them.

The Hebrews remained in the desert and the wilderness for forty years. Moses did not live long enough to see his people safely to the country of Canaan, for which they had started. He died close to Canaan on a mountain called Nebo. He was buried in the valley close to this mountain, but no one knows the exact place. He had lived to be an old man and had done much for his people by setting them free from slavery in Egypt. The ten laws or commandments which Moses gave to his people were a wonderful gift to

THE GOLDEN CALF

them and to the rest of the world, as well. We still obey these commandments, and because of them, Moses is sometimes called *the Lawgiver.*

### Study Helps

1. Had the Israelites always been slaves of the Egyptians?
2. Why were all the boy babies of the Hebrews put to death?
3. Tell how the baby Moses was saved.
4. Who cared for and taught the boy Moses?
5. What did Moses and his brother decide to do?
6. Tell the story of the plagues.
7. Tell how the Hebrews escaped from Egypt.
8. How did Moses get drinking water from a rock for his people?
9. How long were Moses and his people in the wilderness?
10. How were they fed when about to starve?
11. Why were the Ten Commandments given to Moses?
12. Did Moses finally reach Canaan?
13. What did he do for his people?
14. What did Moses do for us?

### Things to Do

1. Make a map locating (*a*) Egypt, (*b*) River Nile, (*c*) Midian, (*d*) Canaan, (*e*) the Red Sea, (*f*) Sinai, (*g*) Nebo.
2. Make a basket of reeds.
3. Write a story using the title, *Moses Is Saved.*
4. List some of the things Moses' mother must have told him while she was his nurse.

5. Find out from the Bible what all the plagues were.
6. Make a cut-out picture of the Israelites crossing the Red Sea.
7. List some of the difficulties which you think Moses and his people had in the wilderness.
8. Learn the Ten Commandments.
9. Make a list of the things which Moses did for his people.
10. Find out why God did not let Moses go into Canaan.

## Tests

### I

Number a paper from 1 to 15. After each number, write *yes* if the sentence with the same number is true; write *no* if the sentence is false.

1. The Egyptians were slaves of the Israelites.
2. Pharaoh wanted the Israelites to become very numerous.
3. Moses was hidden in his mother's home for three months.
4. The baby Moses was finally drowned.
5. The princess was angry when she found Moses.
6. Moses had a good nurse.
7. Moses was taught to love God.
8. Moses was very cruel to his people.
9. While Moses was in Midian he tended sheep.
10. Pharaoh built many large temples.
11. Pharaoh always kept his word.
12. The Israelites were drowned in the Red Sea.
13. The Hebrews were always kind to Moses.

14. God gave Moses the Ten Commandments.
15. Moses died before he reached Canaan.

## II

Find in column B a group of words to complete each sentence in column A. When you have made complete sentences, copy them on paper.

| *A* | *B* |
|---|---|
| 1. Pharaoh was | by his mother. |
| 2. The king ordered that all Hebrew boy babies should be drowned | food called *manna.* |
| 3. The baby Moses was nursed | at Mount Nebo. |
| 4. Moses was found | by Moses. |
| 5. The Egyptian soldiers were drowned | in the River Nile. |
| 6. The Hebrews were fed with | in the Red Sea. |
| 7. The Hebrews spent forty years | the Ten Commandments. |
| 8. The laws of the Hebrews were called | by the princess. |
| 9. Moses died | king of Egypt. |
| 10. The Hebrews were set free | in the wilderness. |

# THE GOVERNOR OF EGYPT

Long ago, near the city of Hebron, there lived a rich shepherd and farmer named Jacob. He owned many oxen, goats, sheep, and camels. He had broad fields where grain and fruit grew and other fields where cattle could go for grass. But the greatest of all his riches were his twelve sons.

The two youngest sons, Joseph and Benjamin, lived with their father. The other ten sons were grown men. They were married and each had a home and flocks of his own. But all the brothers were a great help to their father. They helped to plow the ground and plant the seeds. And when the grain was ripe, they helped to cut it down and to tie it into bundles or sheaves. They also helped in caring for the sheep, goats, oxen, and camels. Day after day they took the cattle and sheep to the pastures on the sides of the hills and watched them while they ate the rich green grass.

Jacob, the father, loved all his children, but he loved Joseph more than the rest, because he was the son of his old age. When the brothers saw how Joseph was loved by their father, they hated him and would not speak kindly to him. They were jealous of their young brother.

JACOB

When Joseph was about seventeen years of age, Jacob gave him a fine, new coat. It was made of many beautiful colors. This gift made the older brothers more angry than ever. They, too, wished that they might have beautiful coats like that of their younger brother.

One night Joseph had a dream. In this dream he seemed to be out in the field with his brothers. They had just cut down the grain and were tying it in sheaves. Joseph's sheaf stood straight, and his brothers' sheaves bowed down to it. He told his brothers about his dream, and when he had told them they seemed to hate him more than ever.

Soon, Joseph had another dream. In this second dream, Joseph thought that the sun, moon, and eleven stars bowed down before him.

When Joseph's brothers heard these two dreams they were both angry and unhappy. They decided that these dreams meant that some day Joseph would be a greater man than they. They had always been jealous of Joseph and now they were more unkind and cross to him than ever.

At about this time, water and grass for the flocks became very scarce in Hebron, where Jacob and his sons lived. The sun had dried up the grass and there was very little water in the wells. The ten older sons took their father's cattle, sheep, and goats over to

Shechem, where the grass was green and where there was much more water.

A week passed, and Jacob did not hear from them. He began to worry about his sons and his herds. He did not know whether they had reached Shechem safely or not. One morning he called Joseph to him and asked him to go to Shechem to see if the men and flocks were safe. It was a long journey for the boy to go alone, for the distance from Hebron to Shechem was about fifty miles. But Joseph was glad to go for his father, so he started at once.

When Joseph reached Shechem, he found that the grass was dry there, also, and that the water had become as scarce as it had been at Hebron. He tried to find his brothers with the herds. While he was looking for them, he met a man who had seen his brothers and knew that they had moved farther on with their herds. He told Joseph that they had gone to Dothan, where they thought good pastures were to be found.

Dothan was a place about fifteen miles farther. Joseph started out at once. He was delighted to find his brothers and the herds there. As Joseph came towards them, they knew him by the coat of many colors which his father had given him. The brothers immediately thought of Joseph's dreams and again became angry at this boy.

"Shall we indeed bow down to him?" they said

among themselves. "Shall we allow him to rule over us?"

One shouted, "Behold, the dreamer is coming! Come, let us kill him and throw his body into a pit. We will tell his father that some wild beast has eaten him. Then we shall see what becomes of his dreams."

Reuben, the oldest son of Jacob, was a leader among the brothers. He did not hate Joseph as the others did, and he wanted to save the boy's life if he possibly could.

"Let us not kill him," he said, "but let us just throw him into a pit, here in the wilderness, and leave him there to die." Reuben planned in his own mind to go back, after the others had gone away, and lift Joseph out of the pit. Then he intended to send him secretly home to their father. The brothers, not knowing Reuben's plan, decided to do as he said.

When Joseph came into the tent they seized him roughly and stripped him of his beautiful coat. Then they threw him into a deep pit from which he could not get out.

After a while the brothers sat down to eat, but Reuben was not willing to sit with them, so he went into his own tent. He began at once to get all things ready to save Joseph and send him back to his father some time during the night.

As the brothers were eating, they saw a band of

men coming across the country on camels. These men were merchants, and their camels were loaded with spices and perfumes, which they were taking to Egypt to sell to the people there. When the brothers saw the merchants coming, they thought of a still better way of getting rid of Joseph. Why not sell him to these merchants as a slave to be taken into a far-away land, where they would never see him again? When the merchants came up, the brothers ran and pulled Joseph out of the pit. They sold him for twenty pieces of silver, and the merchants journeyed on, taking Joseph with them.

Reuben did not know that Joseph had been sold as a slave. When the silence of the night had come to the camp, Reuben went to the pit to take Joseph out. Imagine his fear and surprise when he found that Joseph was not in the pit. He ran back to the camp and told his brothers that Joseph was not there.

When the older brothers saw how sorry Reuben was, they did not dare tell him what they had done. One of them quietly slipped out and killed a goat. He dipped Joseph's beautiful coat into the blood. Another hurried across the fields, pretending to be in search of Joseph. After a few hours, he returned and showed Reuben the coat stained with blood. He and the other brothers wanted Reuben to think that Joseph had been killed by some wild beast.

REUBEN FINDS THAT JOSEPH IS NOT IN THE PIT

After a few days, the brothers took the herds and started back to their home. When they reached home, Jacob asked if they had seen Joseph, whom he had sent to them. For a few moments, they stood silent. Then Reuben, with bowed head, stepped out and laid the stained coat at his father's feet.

"This we have found," he said. "Look at it and see if it is your son's coat."

The father immediately recognized it as the beautiful coat of many colors that he had given to Joseph.

"It is my son's coat," he said. "An evil beast has eaten him. Joseph is, without doubt, torn in pieces."

The father mourned the death of his dear son for many, many weeks and no one could comfort him.

"I shall go to my grave mourning for my son," he said.

The aged father began to love Benjamin, the youngest son, more and more, until at last he loved him as much as he had loved Joseph. Benjamin was a great comfort to his old father.

The merchants who bought Joseph had to travel many, many miles on their camels before they reached the land of Egypt. At last the journey was over, and the heavy loads were taken off the camels to be sold to the Egyptians. Then they sold Joseph too. The people of Egypt often bought boys like Joseph to be their servants. Joseph was a fine Hebrew lad, and

he brought the merchants a good price. He was bought by a man by the name of Potiphar, a captain in the king's army.

Joseph was taken into Potiphar's home and given a new suit of clothes like the ones worn by the Egyptians. He had to learn many things, among them a new language; but he learned things so quickly and did his work so well that his master was pleased with him. Joseph was faithful to his new master, and Potiphar soon learned to trust him. He made him his own servant and gave him entire charge of his house.

After Joseph had been given all these honors, Potiphar's wife tried to tempt him to be unfaithful to his trust. Joseph always refused.

"My master knows nothing about what I do in the house," Joseph would say. "He has put all in my trust. I can not, then, do any wrong against him."

Day after day she tempted Joseph, but it was of no use. Finally she became angry with him and told her husband that Joseph was a very wicked man. Potiphar was sorry to hear this, but he believed his wife. Joseph was not given a chance to explain to his master, but was thrown into prison.

But Joseph did not lose heart. He believed that God would help him in his troubles, as He had always done. He was cheerful and happy, and he tried to be as kind and helpful as he had ever been. The keeper of the

prison noticed that Joseph always did the right thing, so he put him in charge of all the prisoners in his section of the prison. This gave Joseph a chance to go about the prison as he wished.

While Joseph was in prison, Pharaoh, the king, gave a great dinner. Some of the cakes and some of the wine made the guests ill. The king was very angry and told Potiphar, the captain of the soldiers, to put the chief butler and the chief baker into prison for their carelessness. These two men were put into Joseph's part of the prison.

One morning, when Joseph went into their room, he noticed that they looked very sad. He learned that each had dreamed a very strange dream that night and that they were worried about what the dreams might mean. Joseph told them the meaning of their dreams. The dreams turned out to mean just what Joseph had said they would. Later the chief butler was let out of prison. He soon forgot all about Joseph.

Joseph had been in prison two long years. One night Pharaoh, the king, had two dreams that troubled him very much. They worried Pharaoh, because he felt that these dreams meant something very important. He called all the wise men of Egypt to him and demanded that they tell him what the dreams meant. But there was not a man who could tell the meaning of them.

It so happened that the chief butler was near the king's table and he remembered his own dream in prison two years before. He remembered the young man who had told him what the dreams meant. He immediately told Pharaoh about Joseph.

Pharaoh sent in haste for Joseph. Joseph cut his beard and dressed himself as neatly as he possibly could. He then hurried before the king.

Pharaoh said to Joseph: "I have dreamed a dream which no one can understand. I have heard of you and your power to understand dreams."

Joseph answered: "The power is not in me; but God will give you an answer. What is the dream, kind Pharaoh?"

Pharaoh said: "In my first dream I was standing by the River Nile and saw seven fat cows come up out of the water. These cows went to the grass to feed. While they were feeding, seven very thin, poor cows followed them up from the river. The seven lean cows ate the seven fat cows. After they had eaten them, they were as lean and as ugly as before. Then I awoke but soon fell asleep again and dreamed another dream. This time I saw seven ears of corn, large and good, upon one stalk; then seven thin ears, withered and slim, sprang up after them. The thin ears swallowed up the seven good ears and afterwards were as poor and withered as before."

JOSEPH EXPLAINS PHARAOH'S DREAM

Joseph answered that the two dreams meant the same thing. He said: "God has shown you what he is going to do. The seven fat cows and the seven good ears of corn mean seven years. The seven poor cows, and the seven slim ears mean seven other years. First there are to come to Egypt seven good years when the grain will grow well and there will be plenty of food for the people to eat. Then there will come seven lean years when there will be very little food and the people will starve. They will want bread and there will be famine in all the land."

Then Joseph told Pharaoh that he had better look about him and find wise men who could attend to saving the grain during the years of plenty, so that when the famine came, the people would have food and would not starve.

Pharaoh thought that, since God had taught Joseph the meaning of the dreams, perhaps he was the wisest man in his whole kingdom. He asked Joseph if he would help the people to save up their grain during the seven years when there was plenty. Joseph was glad to do this for the king.

So the king gave Joseph his freedom from prison and told him that he should be ruler over all his people. He took a large ring from his own finger and placed it upon Joseph's, dressed him in rich clothing, and put a gold chain around his neck. He gave him a chariot

to ride in, a palace in which to live, and a beautiful Egyptian princess to be his wife. Joseph was thirty years of age at this time.

During the next seven years the grain grew well, just as Joseph had said it would. Each year Joseph took a part of the crop to the cities and put it away in storehouses. Here it would be safe until the seven years of famine came.

The seven years of plenty soon passed. Then there came the seven years of dryness, and the grain did not grow. The cattle and sheep soon began to grow thin and die for want of green grass to eat. This famine was not only in the land of Egypt but was in other lands too.

When the people had nothing to eat they went to the king and asked for aid. Pharaoh always said, "Go to Joseph and do whatever he tells you."

The people went to Joseph, who opened the storehouses and gave them grain and food. Joseph must have done his work carefully and well, for the storehouses were full. There was enough for the people of Egypt and for the people in other countries around Egypt. The people of other countries came from far and near to buy grain of Joseph. For miles and miles they traveled on camels and donkeys and brought home great bags of grain.

One day while Joseph was selling grain to the people,

he saw ten shepherds with their donkeys coming to buy grain. Who do you suppose they were? They were Joseph's older brothers, who had traveled all the way from Hebron to buy grain of the Egyptians.

Joseph knew them as soon as he saw them, although it had been many, many years since they had sold him as a slave to the Egyptian merchants. But Joseph's brothers did not know him. He had grown to be a man now and was dressed in fine Egyptian clothing and spoke the Egyptian language. On his finger was the king's ring, and around his neck was the gold chain that showed he had been chosen by the king to be the highest officer in the land.

The ten shepherds all bowed down to the earth before this great man, never thinking that he was their brother nor that the dream that he had told them about so long ago was really coming true.

Joseph did not tell his brothers who he was but led them to speak of their father and youngest brother. They had left the youngest brother, Benjamin, at home with their aged father. Joseph was sorry that they had left Benjamin at home, for he wanted very much to see him. He had always loved Benjamin more than any of his other brothers.

Joseph said to them: "I believe you are not honest men. I believe you have come here as spies. I am going to test you. I shall put all of you, except one,

into prison. The one that I do not put into prison shall go and bring the youngest brother. When I see him I will believe you are telling the truth."

So he put them all into prison for three days. On the third day he spoke to the brothers again. He told them that he had decided that only one need stay and the others might go home and take grain for the people to eat. He also warned them that they must come back and bring the youngest brother with them.

Joseph told his servants to take one of the brothers, Simeon, and bind him so that the others might see him. Simeon was taken away to prison. Joseph then ordered his servants to fill the brothers' sacks with grain and to put back into the sacks the money which each gave for his grain. The sacks were to be tied so that the money would be found as soon as they were opened.

The nine brothers started toward home with their donkeys loaded with sacks of grain. After they had traveled some distance, they stopped to rest and feed their donkeys. One brother opened his sack and found the money on top of the grain where Joseph had placed it. They all gathered around as each one opened his sack, and all found the money they had given the Egyptian for the grain. They could not understand this and were afraid.

They hurried home to Jacob and told him what had

happened to them. They told their father how their brother Simeon had been put into prison. They also told him that this strange man, who had given them their money back, had demanded of them that they return with their brother Benjamin before he would let Simeon go.

The famine in Canaan, where Jacob lived, was very severe and all the food was soon eaten. Jacob told his sons to go again to Egypt and take his youngest son, Benjamin, with them so that Simeon might be let out of prison. He also told them to take the choicest things they could find as presents to this great man in Egypt.

Jacob did not want to see Benjamin go. He was afraid that something might happen to Benjamin as it had happened to Joseph. He loved Benjamin very, very much and was afraid that he, too, might be killed. However, this seemed to be the only way to free his son Simeon.

The brothers took the presents, the money, and Benjamin and went back to Egypt. As soon as Joseph saw his youngest brother coming with the others, he was very happy. He told his servants to bring all these men in and to prepare a great feast for them. He sent for Simeon, too, that they might all be together.

The servants did as they were commanded and pre-

pared a great feast. But the brothers were very much afraid. They thought that it would appear that they had taken the money which they found in their sacks when they bought the other grain. They tried to explain to Joseph's servants that they had found the money in their sacks only after they had departed.

The brothers then fed and watered their donkeys and got the presents they had brought to this great man in Egypt. They gave their presents to Joseph and bowed down to the ground before him.

Joseph spoke kindly to them this time and said, "Is your father still well?"

The brothers answered, "Yes, our father is well."

Joseph looked at his youngest brother, Benjamin, whom he had not seen for so many years and said: "Is this the youngest brother about whom you spoke when you were here before? God be gracious to you, my son."

Joseph's heart was so full of sorrow that he could not keep back the tears. He hastened to his own room and wept. Then he washed his face and came back and ordered the table set for a feast.

When the feast was ready, Joseph ate at another table by himself. Egyptians would not eat with Hebrews, and Joseph still wanted his guests to think that he was an Egyptian. When the brothers came to be seated, they noticed that the oldest brother was to

JOSEPH'S BROTHERS BOW BEFORE HIM

be seated at the head of the table, the next oldest by him, and so on by ages. They all began to wonder who could have placed their seats in that way. They thought that no one in that strange land knew their ages.

Joseph sent food from his table to that of his brothers. He always gave Benjamin five times as much as the others. The brothers wondered why this strange man did this. Perhaps Joseph wanted to see whether they were jealous of Benjamin as they had been jealous of him in former years.

After dinner, Joseph told his servants to fill each man's sack with grain and to put each man's money back into his sack as before. He also told his servant to put his silver cup in the youngest man's sack.

As soon as it was morning, the brothers started for home with their grain. They had not gone far when one of Joseph's servants caught up with them and said that a silver cup had disappeared from Joseph's palace and that he had been ordered to search each man's sack. The brothers were not afraid and quickly agreed to have their sacks searched. They were sure that the cup would not be found in any of their sacks.

They told the servant that, if the cup were found in any of their sacks, the guilty one should die, and the rest of them should be slaves to the great Egyptian. The servant said that only the guilty one would be

punished and that he would not be killed but would be made a slave.

The brothers took their sacks from their donkeys and opened them. In each man's sack was the money as it was before. When they opened Benjamin's sack, there was the silver cup. The brothers were very sad and wept bitterly. They finally reloaded their sacks on their donkeys and returned to the city with Joseph's servant.

When they came to Joseph's house they fell down on the ground before him. Joseph acted as if he were very angry. He told them that he would hold the thief as a slave and the rest could go home to their father.

Then one brother, Judah, took courage and came to Joseph. He told him how their father had hated to see them bring Benjamin, for fear that something might happen to him. He told Joseph that their father would surely die of grief, if they returned home without Benjamin. Then Judah begged Joseph that he might be allowed to stay and be his slave in the place of Benjamin. He wanted Benjamin to go home to his father.

Joseph knew now what he wanted to know, which was that his brothers were no longer cruel and selfish. He knew that one of them at least was willing to suffer that his youngest brother might be spared.

Joseph could keep his secret no longer. He sent all the servants out of the room so that he might be alone with his brothers. Then he said to them: "I am Joseph, thy brother. Is my father really alive?"

The brothers were frightened to know that this stern man, the ruler of Egypt, who had their lives in his hands, was their own brother whom they had wronged. They were too frightened to answer.

Joseph said again, "I am Joseph, the brother whom you sold into Egypt as a slave."

Then he told them not to worry because they had done this. He felt that God had sent him to Egypt to save His people and to keep them from starving during the great famine. He told his brothers that he loved them and had forgiven them because they had been unkind to him and that he did not want them to be unhappy. Joseph told his brothers that the famine was to last five years longer. He asked them to go back to Canaan and to tell his father that Joseph, his long-lost son, was ruler of Egypt. He wanted his father and his family to come to Egypt to live.

The brothers were then sent home with good news, rich gifts, and plenty of food. Joseph gave them wagons enough to bring back their father and their goods to Egypt.

When the brothers reached the land of Canaan, they told their father the good news that Joseph was still

"I am Joseph"

alive and that he was ruler over all the land of Egypt. It seemed to Jacob that this could not be true, but when he saw the wagons that Joseph had sent to bring him to Egypt, he believed what his sons had said.

The old father was very happy and said, "Joseph, my son, is really alive; I will go and see him before I die."

Then Jacob and all his family started on their journey to Egypt. As they came near Egypt, Jacob sent Judah on ahead to tell Joseph that they were coming. When Joseph received this news, he sent out one of his finest chariots to meet his father.

Jacob was very, very happy when he saw his dear son. He said, "Now let me die, for I have seen that you still live."

Joseph took his father and brothers to see Pharaoh, the king. The king told Joseph to let his father and his family live in the very best part of Egypt. He said they might have the choice of the land.

They chose a land called Goshen as the part of Egypt in which to stay. Here they lived until Jacob's death many years later. Joseph was very kind to them and gave them all the food and supplies they needed.

When Jacob died his body was taken back to a spot near his old home in Canaan and he was buried there, as he had asked to be. Joseph and his brothers lived in Egypt for a long, long time and were happy in their

new home. Joseph had become one of the greatest men in history.

### Study Helps

1. Describe Jacob's family.
2. Why did Joseph's brothers not like him?
3. What were Joseph's dreams?
4. Why was Joseph sent to Shechem?
5. Where did Joseph find his brothers?
6. How did Reuben show his kindness?
7. How did Jacob's older sons try to deceive him?
8. To what country did the merchants take Joseph?
9. Why was he placed in prison?
10. Why was he taken out of prison?
11. What great trouble came to Egypt and all the country around?
12. How did Joseph get his father to come to Egypt to live?
13. What high position did Joseph hold in Egypt?
14. Was Joseph a kind man?
15. Was he a great man?
16. When did Joseph show most patience?

### Things to Do

1. Make drawings showing the life of Joseph.
2. Find out the most important reason why there were not many famines in Egypt.
3. Compare Joseph's journey with that of Abraham.
4. Dramatize the story.
5. Make a map or maps locating: (*a*) Hebron, (*b*) the River Nile, (*c*) Dothan, (*d*) Egypt, (*e*) Shechem, (*f*) Goshen.

6. List all the things you think Joseph could do while he was a small boy to help his father.
7. Make a drawing which shows the story of Pharaoh's dream.
8. Get pieces of material at home and make a small coat to look like Joseph's.
9. Tell how you would prepare for seven years of famine.
10. Make a cut-out picture of Joseph's brothers coming to Egypt to buy grain.
11. Find the names of all Joseph's brothers in the Bible.
12. Make a list of reasons why Joseph was a great man.

## Tests

### I

Number a paper from 1 to 10. After each number write the word or words which complete the sentence with the same number.

1. Jacob was a (*merchant, farmer, slave*).
2. He had (*ten, six, twelve*) sons.
3. Jacob gave Joseph a (*camel, coat, rod*).
4. Joseph had (*two, four, ten*) dreams.
5. When his brothers heard the dreams they were (*happy, angry, sad*).
6. Jacob sent his older sons to Shechem because (*it was a beautiful country, it had better pastures, he wanted to get rid of them*).
7. Joseph's brothers wanted to get rid of him, so they (*sold him as a slave, drowned him in a river, let a wild beast eat him*).

8. While he was in Egypt, Joseph (*was placed in prison, built a temple, was made the chief baker*).
9. When Jacob sent his sons for grain, Joseph (*charged them double prices, gave them their money back, would not let them have grain*).
10. Benjamin was Joseph's (*uncle, brother, nephew*).

## II

Number a paper from 1 to 13. Opposite each number write the words necessary to complete the sentence with the same number.

1. Joseph kept his brother named _____ in Egypt.
2. Jacob told his sons to take presents to _____.
3. When Joseph gave a feast for his brothers, he sat at another _____.
4. Besides grain and money, Joseph had a _____ _____ put in Benjamin's sack.
5. The famine lasted for _____ years.
6. Jacob had _____ sons.
7. Jacob was buried in _____.
8. Joseph gave his brothers _____ to bring back their father and their goods to Egypt.
9. The brothers received _____ _____ _____ _____ when they sold Joseph to the merchants.
10. _____ showed his father the stained coat.
11. The merchants took Joseph to _____.
12. Joseph was bought by a man named _____.
13. When Joseph was in prison the keeper gave him control over the _____.

## THE SHEPHERD BOY WHO BECAME KING

David was the youngest of a family of eight sons. The father of these sons was named Jesse. This family lived, many years ago, in the Old World close to a town called Bethlehem.

There were many green hills around the town of Bethlehem. Here the shepherds brought their sheep to feed on the fresh grass. Jesse had many sheep, and David helped his father by taking care of them. He was a strong, healthy boy and loved to spend his time in the open fields.

Early in the morning he took the sheep out on the side of a hill to eat the tender green grass. If a sheep went away from the flock, David ran quickly and brought it back. When strange dogs barked at the sheep and frightened them, he drove the dogs away with his wooden staff. After the sun had gone from the sky, he led the sheep inside a wall of rough stones, so that they would not wander off and get lost.

Watching sheep in the country where David lived was sometimes very dangerous. Down by the river, where the grass was tall and thick, lived many strong, fierce lions. When these lions were hungry, they

David, the Shepherd Boy

sometimes came up the side of the hill and carried away the lambs.

David carried a sling with him, and whenever he saw a lion or bear coming near the sheep, he placed a stone in the sling and shot it at the animal, thus frightening him away.

When David felt lonely he sang songs and played a harp to keep himself happy. Sometimes he made songs of his own. One of these songs begins, "The Lord is my shepherd."

One day a stranger came by Jesse's home leading a cow. He stopped and talked to Jesse. This man's name was Samuel, and he told Jesse that he was going to Bethlehem to offer a sacrifice to the Lord. He invited Jesse and his family to go to the services with him.

Jesse and his family went to Bethlehem. After they arrived, Samuel asked to see all Jesse's sons. Eliab, the oldest, was brought before Samuel, then the second son, Abinadab. Seven of the sons were brought before Samuel, yet he seemed to look for another.

He turned to Jesse and said, "Are these all your children?"

"There is one more," said Jesse. "The youngest of all is at home caring for the sheep."

"Send for him," Samuel replied, "for we will not sit down until he comes."

David was sent for with all haste.

When he came in, Samuel arose and, in the presence of all the others, poured oil on David's head. They all wondered what this strange action meant. Perhaps they thought that it meant that David was to be a great man like Samuel. But it really meant that some day David would be made king.

David went back home and tended his father's sheep as he had always done. He continued to play his beautiful harp while he was out in the fields. He played so much that he became a great musician.

David and his family were Israelites. The king of the Israelites was Saul. He was a very jealous king. He was afraid that some one would take his kingdom away from him. He became very sad and unhappy. It seemed as if he would lose his mind.

The people close to Saul noticed that when some one played and sang Saul seemed to be more cheerful. Saul noticed this himself and said one day to his servants, "Let me listen to music; for it makes me feel happy."

One of the servants said: "I know a young man who plays well on the harp. He is a beautiful lad and is always happy. His name is David, and his father is Jesse the shepherd."

Saul at once sent a messenger to Jesse, telling him to send his son David to him. David came, bringing

with him a present from his father to the king. David played his harp and sang for the king.

When Saul saw David he loved him very much, but when he heard him play and sing he loved him more. He liked David so much that he made him his armor-bearer. He did this in order to keep the lad near him. David carried a shield, spear, and sword for Saul.

After a while, Saul seemed to have been cured of his illness by hearing the beautiful music that David played. He was so very much better that David was allowed to go back home and help his father with the sheep.

All during the time that Saul was king there was constant war with the Philistines, who lived west of the Israelites. All the young men of the country were in Saul's army in order to fight the Philistines. David had three brothers in King Saul's army.

The Philistines had marched their army into the country of the Israelites and had set up their camp on one of the high hills. Saul called his soldiers together and brought them to a hill opposite the one on which the Philistines were camped.

Each day the Philistines sent one of their strongest soldiers, a great giant named Goliath, out to mock and make fun of the Israelite armies. This great giant dared them to send forth any one man to fight with

him. If Goliath were killed, all the Philistines would be servants of the Israelites; but if the Israelites' man were killed, the Israelites would become servants of the Philistines.

Goliath was much taller than any of King Saul's soldiers and many times stronger than any of them. He was over nine feet tall. On his head was a brass cap that flashed and glittered in the sun; and on his legs he wore metal plates. He carried a large shield and a great sharp sword and spear.

All the soldiers in Saul's army were afraid to fight this great giant. These soldiers did not have guns with which to fight, as our soldiers do to-day. They had only swords and spears; and they had to get close to the enemy to fight. They carried shields to protect themselves from the swords of their enemies.

One day David went to King Saul's army to visit his brothers. As he came near the army he heard loud shouts and war cries. He went running through the camp and finally found his brothers. He asked them what was happening.

As he asked them this question, he heard some one shouting in a loud voice to the Israelite soldiers, daring them to come out and fight. It was Goliath calling as he had often done before.

David became very angry and said: "Why should the Israelite soldiers be afraid? Is not God with them,

and is not God stronger than Goliath? Will He not help His people to fight against the giant?"

David then asked the soldiers if he might fight against the giant. The soldiers laughed at him, for he was only a boy. They did not believe a boy could fight a strong giant of whom all the soldiers were afraid.

Finally, King Saul and his soldiers allowed David to go. Saul commanded his soldiers to give David a shield, a sword, and a spear. David took the sword and the spear and, after looking at them for a while, told the king that he would rather not use them. The king then asked what he wanted to use against the giant.

"This sling and a stone," said David. As he said this, he pulled from his pocket the sling which he had used to throw stones at the lions to frighten them from the sheep.

David then left camp and ran down the hill toward the giant. When Goliath saw him coming, he laughed loudly, because David was so very small. As David ran toward the giant he gathered a few stones. When he came close to the giant he aimed a stone at him. The stone struck him squarely in the forehead and knocked him down. David ran and took the giant's own sword and killed him.

When the Philistines saw Goliath fall, they turned and fled. They did not understand what kind of sol-

SAUL'S SOLDIERS LAUGH AT DAVID

diers the Israelites were that they could kill so great a giant as Goliath.

After David had put the giant to death, King Saul asked to see him. King Saul was very happy, and he wished to thank David for his brave deed. He was so well pleased that he took David into his own house and made him an officer in his army.

David made a good soldier. He was wise and brave. All the soldiers loved him.

When David returned from the wars, the people ran out and sang praises to him. As they praised David more than Saul, the king was very angry and soon became jealous of David and hated him. Saul remembered that Samuel, the prophet, had once told him that his kingdom would be taken away from him some time. He was afraid that David would do this.

King Saul became very anxious, and the old feeling of illness came over him again. It was remembered that once before, when the king was ill, David's music had made him feel better. So David was asked to play his harp and sing again for the king.

This time Saul would not listen to David's singing. Instead, he tried to kill him. Twice, while David was singing, Saul threw a great spear at him. But David was too quick and escaped the spears.

Then Saul said to himself, "If I cannot kill him myself, I will have him killed by the Philistines."

So he sent David out on a dangerous journey of war. David was not killed but returned home safely. When he came back the people liked him better than ever before. Two or three times Saul sent David out on dangerous tasks. Each time David returned safely, and each time he was more loved by the people.

Even though Saul hated David and tried to kill him, his son Jonathan saw that David was a brave, noble boy and loved him. It made Jonathan very sad to know that his father hated David so much. Jonathan went to his father and said to him, "Father, do no harm to David, for David has been faithful to you and has done much good for the kingdom."

Saul listened to Jonathan and promised his son that David would not be put to death. So David was happy again and played before the king.

It was not long, however, before the king once more became angry at David and threw his spear at him. Again David was too quick for him and escaped the spear. David ran away from the king's house to his own home. Some time before this he had married the king's daughter, Michal.

When David returned home to Michal, Saul sent one of his soldiers to seize him. Michal tied a rope around David. She let him down from one of the windows, and he escaped the soldiers. She placed some clothing under the covers of the bed, so that it

looked as if David were in bed. She told the soldiers that David was ill.

The soldiers returned to the king and told him what Michal had said. The king commanded the soldiers to return and bring David to him in bed, just as he was.

The soldiers returned and found that the image in the bed was not David. David was far away from his home by this time. He had fled to Samuel, his friend, who lived at Ramah.

Saul found out where David had gone, and he said, "If no one else will go and seize David, I will go myself." So he set out for Ramah to get David.

When he arrived at Ramah, Saul found a great meeting of men and women singing and preaching. He was so interested that he began to sing with them and to listen to the preaching. This did him so much good that he decided to return and leave David alone.

But David knew that Saul still hated him and that he would kill him if he had a chance. He was afraid to return to his home.

Jonathan came to David one day and told him to wait while he returned home and found out how his father, the king, felt toward David. He told him that after three days he would return.

Jonathan said: "I will send a boy out near your hiding place and shoot three arrows as though I shot at a mark. If I say to the boy, 'Run find the arrows,

they are on this side of you,' then you can come safely, for that will be a sign that the king will not harm you. But if I say to the boy 'The arrows are away beyond you,' it will mean that there is danger and that you must not return, for the king will kill you."

Jonathan returned to his father's home. The king asked where David was. Jonathan said, "David asked leave of me to go to his home at Bethlehem and visit his older brother."

This made Saul so angry that he arose and threw his spear at his own son. Jonathan knew that it would not be safe for David to return.

The next day Jonathan went back to David's hiding place. He shot three arrows and then said to the boy: "Are not the arrows beyond you? Make haste to find them."

After the boy had gathered up the arrows, Jonathan gave him the bow and all the arrows and told him to take them back to the city. When the boy was out of sight, Jonathan ran to David's hiding place, threw his arms around his dear friend, and kissed him. Jonathan was very sad, for he and David had always been good friends and he felt that he would never see David again.

David had to hide in the mountains for a long time. Many times King Saul looked for him with the hope that he could find and kill him.

One day as David and his men were hiding in a great cave in a mountain, King Saul came into the cave to lie down to rest awhile. David and his men were far back in the cave and Saul did not see them, but they could see Saul. After a while Saul went to sleep. David drew his sword and cut off a part of the king's robe. He did not kill Saul, although he could have done so had he wished.

When Saul awoke and left the cave, David followed him from a distance. He shouted to Saul, and showed him the piece that he had cut from his clothing. Saul looked and saw that a part of his robe was gone. He knew then that David had had a chance to kill him and had spared his life.

When the king saw that David had allowed him to escape, he was sorry that he had treated him in such a manner. He bowed his head and wept.

But Saul knew that some day David would be king and it troubled him. He thought of it so much that it was not long before he again forgot his love for David and looked for him with a great army, that he might kill him.

David could look out from his cave on the mountain side and see the great army camped below him in the valley. One night he walked into the camp when all the soldiers were asleep. When he found Saul was asleep, he took his spear from him and also a bottle of

David Shows Saul the Piece of His Robe

water which Saul had with him. David then went back to his cave, taking the spear and bottle of water with him.

When morning came, David shouted to the captain of the army and asked him if he had watched over his king as he should. He then showed the spear and the bottle of water which belonged to the king. Saul knew that again David had had a chance to kill him and had let him escape. Again Saul was sorry that he had tried to kill David.

Not long after this Saul, who was now an old man, died. David returned to his own country. The people remembered him and began to love him again as they had done when he was in King Saul's army. They soon made him king over all the land.

David was thirty-seven years of age when he was made king. He had been just a poor shepherd boy, and now he was the king of a great nation. He was a very religious man, which pleased the people. He ruled for thirty-three years. He was a good king and did many great deeds for his people. He restored the country to its freedom from the enemy. His reign was very successful and his people were happy.

David's love for music led him to write many songs. When David heard that his dear friend Jonathan had been killed, he wrote a beautiful song to his memory. This song is called "The Song of the Bow." After

this and during the time he was king, he wrote many other beautiful songs. These songs are to be found in the Bible. They are called the *Psalms*.

### Study Helps

1. What can you tell of David's family?
2. What were David's duties when a boy?
3. To what nation did David belong?
4. What was meant when Samuel poured oil on David's head?
5. Was Saul a good man?
6. Why was David made Saul's armor-bearer?
7. With what people were the Israelites having a war?
8. Tell what David did to help the Israelite army when it was fighting against the Philistine army.
9. Why did Saul become jealous of David?
10. Who was Jonathan?
11. What was the feeling between Jonathan and David?
12. When did David have a chance to take his revenge on Saul?
13. Why did David not kill Saul?
14. Did Saul ever like David?
15. Who was made king when Saul died?
16. What kind of king was David?
17. What part of the Bible did David write?

### Things to Do

1. Find Bethlehem on the map.
2. Write the names of all Jesse's sons as you find them in the Bible.

3. Find out more about Samuel.
4. Find pictures of a harp.
5. Find out the duties of an armor-bearer.
6. Find on a map the country where the Philistines lived.
7. Make a cut-out picture of David and Goliath.
8. Write all the reasons why Jonathan loved David.
9. Find in the Bible some of the good deeds David did for his people.
10. Learn the twenty-third Psalm.

## Tests

### I

Number a paper from 1 to 19. After each number, write *yes* if the sentence with the same number is true; write *no* if the sentence is false.

1. David was not a healthy boy.
2. Jesse lived near Bethlehem.
3. Watching sheep in that country was very dangerous.
4. Jesse was king of the Israelites.
5. Samuel was a soldier.
6. David was Jesse's only son.
7. Samuel thought that some day David would be king.
8. King Saul was always a very good man.
9. Saul liked music.
10. Jesse was a rich merchant.
11. Goliath was the strongest Israelite.
12. Jonathan killed Goliath.
13. A small stone from a sling knocked Goliath down.
14. Saul tried to kill David.
15. Jonathan and David were good friends.

16. David killed Saul.
17. David became king.
18. David wrote many songs.
19. Samuel wrote the Psalms.

## II

Number a paper from 1 to 14. After each number write the word which will complete the sentence which has the same number.

1. David was the son of _____.
2. Jesse and his family lived near _____.
3. Saul was king of the _____.
4. David played on a _____.
5. Saul made David his _____.
6. The Israelites were at war with the _____.
7. The giant's name was _____.
8. David killed Goliath with a _____ and a _____.
9. Saul was jealous of _____.
10. David's best friend was _____.
11. When Saul died, _____ became king.
12. He ruled for _____ years.
13. David wrote a part of the Bible called the _____.
14. David was great because _____.

# Part Two

## Heroes in European History

Alexander the Great
Charles the Great, King of the Franks
A Story of Alfred the Great

# ALEXANDER THE GREAT

Many years ago in Macedonia, a state in the northern part of Greece, there lived a boy whose name was Alexander. His father was Philip, the king of Macedonia.

His nurse, whom he loved very much, cared for him until he was six years of age. He liked to play with other children and he especially liked to play with his nurse's little boys. He had many toys. He played with tops, hoops, puppets, and a riding horse. He liked to hear his nurse sing songs and tell bedtime stories.

Alexander did not see very many men when he was a boy. He did not see even his own father very often. Philip was away much of the time, leading his armies in wars with other nations.

Alexander did not go to school as boys do now; but when he was seven years of age a teacher came to his home to teach him. The teacher taught him many things, among them how to be strong. He taught him how to get along without all the nice things to which he was accustomed in his home.

The teacher's name was Leonidas. He was a relative of Alexander's mother, Olympia. This good

Alexander at Play

teacher knew that Alexander would have to be taught many things if he were to be as great a man as his father, the king.

One day some men came to see King Philip. These men had come from Persia, a country near Macedonia. King Philip was not at home, so Alexander, although just a small boy, entertained the strangers. He was very kind and polite to them. After he had talked to them for a while about other things, he began to ask them questions about their country.

These were some of the questions he asked the men: "What kind of man is your king? How does he treat his enemies? Why is Persia such a strong country? Has your country much gold? How large are your armies? What kind of roads have you? How do you travel in your country?"

The Persians were very much surprised at such questions and looked at him in wonder. They said to one another, "This boy is greater than his father."

When Alexander was about thirteen years of age, his father asked Aristotle, the best teacher in all the country, to become his boy's teacher. Aristotle came and taught the boy to read books of history and war.

Alexander liked best of all to read the story of Achilles, one of the great heroes of long ago. His mother had told him that he was related to this brave soldier.

ALEXANDER QUESTIONING THE PERSIANS

Aristotle liked to walk around with his pupils and ask them questions about the things they saw. King Philip had a beautiful garden made for Aristotle and Alexander. There were seats of stone and cool paths lined with trees. This garden was used for the schoolroom. How pleasant it must have been to go to school in a beautiful garden with such a wonderful teacher as Aristotle.

One day a man from Thessaly, a neighboring state, brought to Macedonia a fine horse named Bucephalus. The man wanted King Philip to buy the horse. King Philip wanted him, because he was beautiful. He told some of his men to ride the horse to see whether he should buy him.

Alexander was only a boy, but he was an athlete as well as a good student, and he was skilled with horses. He liked Bucephalus very much and watched the men as they tried to ride him. The horse was so wild that none of the men could stay on him. Alexander saw that the men did not know how to handle the horse and begged his father to let him ride him. After a while, his father consented to let him try to ride Bucephalus.

Alexander had noticed that the horse was afraid of his shadow. He turned Bucephalus with his face toward the sun, so that he could not see his shadow. After stroking him and talking to him awhile, Alex-

ander climbed on his back. He did not strike or punish him but quietly guided him with the reins. He rode to where his father and the men were standing, and they cheered him wildly.

King Philip was very proud of his son and at once bought Bucephalus for him to ride. Alexander was happy to have this beautiful black horse. He always rode him wherever he went; and the two became close companions.

When Alexander grew to be a man, he rode this horse to war. Once, some one stole Bucephalus. Alexander was very angry. He said that he would have all the people put to death if his horse were not returned. But he soon found Bucephalus, and then he was happy again.

Bucephalus lived for thirty years, which is a long life for a horse. When he died, Alexander was very sad. He knew he could never find another horse as fine as Bucephalus. Alexander built a city and named it Bucephala in honor of his beautiful horse.

His father was a great soldier and often, when he came home, he told Alexander of the wonderful countries he had seen and had conquered. One day, when Alexander had been listening to his father's wonderful stories of war, he said, "Father, there will be no worlds left for me to conquer."

When Alexander was twenty years of age his father

THE BOY ALEXANDER RIDING BUCEPHALUS

died. This made Alexander king of Macedonia. He soon learned that he was to have much to do as king. The people of Thebes, one of the Greek states, did not want him to be king. Alexander gathered a large army and marched to Thebes at the head of it. This frightened the people so much that they promised they would be his subjects.

He had scarcely returned to Macedonia when he had to march against another state in the northern part of the country. While he was on this trip the news was spread around in Thebes that Alexander had been killed. So the people there decided to set up a government of their own.

When Alexander heard of this, he returned to Thebes and burned all the buildings in the city, except the temples and the house which had been the home of a great poet. Many of the people in Thebes were killed and the rest were sold into slavery. In those days this was the way a country was punished.

Alexander next decided to conquer Persia, a country east of Greece. He started out with an army of about 35,000 men. They landed on the coast of Asia near the old city of Troy. Alexander stopped there to visit the grave of Achilles, the brave warrior whom he liked to read about when a boy. From there he went on to the city of Gordium. In the temple of this city was kept the chariot of a famous king. The yoke of the

chariot was fastened to the pole with a strong rope tied in a hard knot.

This knot was known as the Gordian knot. It had been said that the person who could untie the knot would become the master of Asia. Many had tried it and all had failed. Instead of trying to take it apart, Alexander cut the knot with his sword. The people of the country thought that this was a sign that he would become their ruler. He was the only person who was wise enough to undo the knot.

Persia was beyond the mountains of the southeastern part of Asia Minor. Great King Darius was king of the Persians. He had heard that Alexander was coming with a great army, so he gathered his soldiers and waited a long time for the Greeks to come. Darius finally became so anxious to conquer Alexander that he crossed the mountains to meet the Greeks.

He met Alexander at Issus and a great battle was fought at this place. Darius had many more men in his army than did Alexander, but Darius lost the battle and fled from the country. He was so anxious to get away that he left all his weapons and treasures. He must have been badly frightened too, for he forgot his wife, mother, and children.

These relatives of Darius were captured by Alexander and his men. But Alexander did not punish them be-

ALEXANDER CUTS THE GORDIAN KNOT

cause they were the wife, mother, and children of his enemy. On the contrary, he treated them almost as well as if they had been his best friends.

When Alexander reached the famous city of Tyre in Phœnicia, he demanded that the people there give themselves up to him. They refused to do so. Alexander and his men surrounded the city, but the brave people of Tyre succeeded in keeping them out of the city for seven months.

Tyre was a rich trading place, where ships came to get goods to take to many countries of the world. It was built on an island about one half mile from the main coast. There was no way of getting to the city without crossing the water. Alexander built a road across the water to the island. He drove down large posts and piled stones, earth, logs, and trees in between the posts to fill up the space.

All the time his men were doing this, the people of Tyre were trying to keep him back. They did everything they could to keep Alexander from building the road. They did not want him to reach their city. Alexander finally finished the road and reached the island with his army.

Then he had another hard job ahead of him. The people of Tyre had built a strong wall around their city to protect themselves. For a long time, the Greeks could not break through the wall, for when they tried

to climb over it the people of Tyre poured hot metal and sand upon them.

At last, however, Alexander succeeded in breaking down the wall. Then he was surprised to find a second wall within the first one. It took him a long time to capture the city, but he finally succeeded.

After he had captured Tyre he marched down into Egypt. There the people were glad to make him king. They did not like to be ruled by the Persians and were glad to welcome Alexander.

While he was in Egypt, Alexander did some of the best things of his life. He built a great city at the mouth of the Nile River. He named it Alexandria after himself. He showed his wisdom, too, when he invited the Hebrews to come and live in his new city. He did this because he knew the Hebrews were skilled traders. The city of Alexandria grew to be a greater trading center than Tyre had been.

Alexander built schools and colleges, and it was not long until he had the best library in all the world. Students from many countries went there to live and study. He brought all the wisest men he could find to his new city.

For many years Alexandria was known for its fine libraries and good schools, colleges, and universities. It was there that many wonderful discoveries were made.

Alexander Attacking Tyre

Many years later Columbus read in the books which these men wrote that the earth was round. Believing this, he sailed across the Atlantic Ocean and discovered America.

Alexander heard that Darius was getting together a great army. He left Alexandria and started out to find Darius. Darius was sure that he could conquer Alexander in battle this time. Darius had fifteen trained elephants that were to step on the Greeks and crush them. He had two hundred chariots with great sharp blades fastened to the wheels. He planned to cut down the Greeks like grass. But in spite of all his plans he was defeated, and he and all his great army fled before Alexander. This great battle was fought not far from a place called Arbela, in Persia.

Alexander went on with his army and captured the cities of Babylon and Susa. He then went on to Persepolis, the beautiful capital of Persia. During this time, however, Darius had been killed by one of his own governors. Alexander now had control of all of the great country of Persia. Still, he was not satisfied. He wanted to conquer more countries.

Alexander wanted to go to India next and conquer it. India was a country to the southeast of Persia. He led his army across the high mountains and marched into India. He was met by a large army with Porus, the king of India, as leader. Porus was a bold fighter,

and a brave man. It was a hard battle for the Greeks but Alexander and his men were successful and captured the brave king.

When Porus was brought before him, Alexander asked him how he expected to be treated.

"Like a king," replied Porus.

"That you certainly shall be," said Alexander, and he kept his word.

It was while he was in India that Alexander's favorite horse died and it was here that he founded the city, Bucephala, named after his horse.

Alexander's soldiers wanted to go home. They had been away for a long time, and they were tired from the long marches and hard fighting. Their leader wanted to go on and conquer more lands, but after listening for three days to the requests of his soldiers, Alexander gave up his plans and told them that the army might return.

When they reached the mouth of the Indus River, the army was divided. Part of them sailed in ships along the coast and up the Persian Gulf. Alexander led the other half of the army back through the hot, dry country to Susa and Babylon.

They had not been in Babylon very long, before Alexander became sick with a fever and died. He was only thirty-three years of age. During the thirteen years he had been king, he had conquered most of the

PORUS BEFORE ALEXANDER

countries that were known to the world at that time. He had founded the great city of Alexandria, and had carried the language, customs, and learning of his own country to all the conquered countries. Is it any wonder that his people loved to call him Alexander the Great?

### Study Helps

1. How did Alexander spend his time when he was a small boy?
2. What were some of the things he learned?
3. Why did the Persian visitors think that Alexander was a remarkable boy?
4. Why were Alexander and Aristotle together?
5. Tell the story of Bucephalus.
6. Of what country was Alexander king?
7. What did Alexander want most to do?
8. Why did he destroy Thebes almost completely?
9. Why did the people of Gordium think that Alexander would be their ruler?
10. What events made it possible for Alexander to be kind to the relatives of his enemy Darius?
11. Tell the story of the capture of Tyre.
12. Tell what Alexander did in Egypt.
13. What happened which gave Alexander control over Persia?
14. Why was the city of Bucephala called by this name?
15. What were some of the most important things Alexander did?

## Things to Do

1. Make a map showing the country conquered by Alexander.
2. Find out all you can about Macedonia and tell the class some of the interesting things you learned.
3. Find out who Achilles was and tell his story to the class.
4. Find another story in this book which mentions the River Nile.
5. Find a picture of a horse which you think looks like Bucephalus.
6. Tell stories of other famous horses.
7. Find something in the Bible about Tarsus, Tyre, and Babylon.
8. Make a map of Egypt showing the River Nile and the city of Alexandria.
9. List some of the great things Alexander did for the world.

## Tests

### I

Number a paper from 1 to 13. After each number write the words which complete the sentence with the same number.

1. Macedonia was a country in (*Egypt*, *Greece*, *India*).
2. Alexander was the son of (*Phillip*, *Darius*, *Leonidas*).
3. Olympia was Alexander's (*teacher*, *nurse*, *mother*).
4. Philip was king of (*Macedonia*, *Persia*, *Egypt*).
5. Aristotle was Alexander's (*horse*, *teacher*, *father*).
6. Alexander was (*a good student*, *a lazy student*, *a stupid boy*).

7. He built a city in honor of his (*soldiers, horse, teacher*).
8. Alexander wanted to (*conquer worlds, build churches, find gold*).
9. He destroyed (*Thebes, Macedonia, Alexandria*).
10. Tyre (*gave up to Alexander at once, was never conquered, was conquered after a long time*).
11. Alexander was born in (*Egypt, India, Macedonia*).
12. Alexander (*was killed in battle, was drowned in the River Nile, died of fever*).
13. He was a (*Greek, Roman, Egyptian*).

## II

Number a paper from 1 to 14. After each number write the word that completes the sentence with the same number.

1. When a child Alexander played with _____.
2. His father's name was _____.
3. Alexander's father was king of _____.
4. Alexander liked best to read the story of _____.
5. Bucephalus was the name of Alexander's _____.
6. Aristotle was Alexander's _____.
7. Alexander became king when he was _____.
8. Alexander conquered the following countries:
   (*a*) _____, (*b*) _____, (*c*) _____,
   (*d*) _____, (*e*) _____.
9. Alexandria was built on the _____ River.
10. Alexander treated Porus like a _____.
11. Darius was king of the _____.
12. Darius was killed by _____.
13. Bucephala was a city named after Alexander's _____.
14. Alexander's death was caused by a _____.

# CHARLES THE GREAT, KING OF THE FRANKS

The Franks were a nation of people who lived in western Europe. Their home was in the country which is now known as France. These people once had a great king by the name of Charles. He was such a wonderful king that the people loved to call him Charles the Great, or *Charlemagne* as the language of the Franks would say.

King Pepin was the father of Charles. Pepin became king of all the Franks about the time that Charles was twelve years of age. While Charles was still a little boy he thought of the time when he would be king of the Franks. He planned to be king of other nations as well. All through his boyhood he thought of what he would do when he became king.

Immediately after his father's death, Charles became king not only of France but also of other lands. During the first few years of his reign the country was at peace. It was not long until a savage people called Saxons came from the North into the land of the Franks with a large army. Charles hurried with his army to the northern part of his country to help the

CHARLES LEADING HIS ARMY

people drive out the Saxons. He had a hard time but finally succeeded in forcing them back.

He had barely completed this task before the Pope at Rome called him to bring his army to help defend Rome. The Lombards, with Desiderius as their leader, had attacked Rome.

Charles hurried with his army and helped the Pope defend this holy city. The Lombards were defeated and Desiderius was killed in one of the battles. The Lombards promised Charles that they would be his subjects. He was crowned with the iron crown which their kings had used for nearly two hundred years. Charles then had to hurry back to his own country to quiet the Saxons, who were at war again.

He had just defeated the Saxons when a message came to him asking him to come to Spain, a country to the south of the Franks, to help drive out the Arabs and Moors who were fighting the Christians there. Since Charles was a very religious man and was always willing to fight for the Christian people, he took his army and went to Spain.

While he was in Spain, the Saxons made another attempt to conquer the Franks. Charles rushed his army to the northern part of the kingdom and again began trying to control the Saxons. It was a hard task. It was three years before he managed to defeat them and to have peace in the country once more.

Charles then returned to Rome to help protect the people there. On Christmas Day, he went to the church of St. Peter to worship. While he was kneeling in this great church, Pope Leo arrived, bringing a beautiful crown of gold set with many precious gems. The pope came down the aisle of the church to the place where Charles knelt. Placing the golden crown on his head, Pope Leo made him emperor of Western Europe.

Then the great churchmen and the people arose from their knees and began to sing these words, "To Charles, the Augustus, crowned of God, the great emperor, long life and victory."

Charles was truly a great emperor. He did many wise things for his people. He was greatly interested in education and kept Alcuin, a student from Britain, at his court as a trusted friend and teacher. In those days, when a great student was kept in the king's court he was usually a teacher of religion. But Alcuin taught the king, the queen, and the princes such school subjects as language, spelling, and history.

This school was such a good one that the king ordered other schools to be established in many parts of his country. There were not many books in those days. The few books people had were written with a pen. They were made of sheepskin, because there was no paper. There were, of course, no public libra-

CHARLES IS CROWNED EMPEROR

ries, because books were so scarce. Alcuin had to search in many places for books for his pupils. These books cost a great deal of money, both because there were so few of them and because they had to be made by hand.

Charlemagne became a very wise man. He could speak several languages and, by talking with travelers, learned much about other parts of the world. He encouraged others to write poems. Copies of valuable books were made at his command. He made wise laws for his people and helped them to do many things. At Boulogne he built a lighthouse so that sailors could guide their ships into port without wrecking them on the rocks.

His brave soldiers helped him to do many great things for his people. He conquered many savage tribes and drove out other armies that had come to make war on the Franks. The army of Charlemagne was the best in Europe at that time.

Charlemagne had a nephew who was one of the leaders of his army. His name was Roland. Roland had one of the most wonderful horses in the entire army. He also had a remarkable sword. It is said that no one could defeat the person who held this sword. Roland also had a magic horn. It is said that when he blew this horn it could be heard for thirty miles.

Once when Charlemagne was returning with his great army from Spain, he had to go through a narrow pass in the mountains. Only a few men could go through the pass at a time.

Charlemagne said that he would go ahead and join those who had already gone through the pass. He told Roland to stay in the rear and wait until the entire army had passed through.

While he was waiting, a large army of Saracens set upon Roland and the small part of the army that had not passed through. There were nearly one hundred thousand of these Saracens and it seemed that Roland and the entire army would be destroyed.

Roland blew his magic horn. Charlemagne was many miles ahead with the advance guard of the army. He heard the magic horn and was about to turn back to help Roland.

But there was a man with Charlemagne who was jealous of him and wanted to see his army destroyed. This man told Charlemagne that the sign from Roland was not a sign of distress, but that Roland was merely hunting deer in the mountains and was calling the dogs back with the horn. Charlemagne believed this man. He did not turn back but went on with the army.

Roland and his soldiers fought with the one hundred thousand Saracens until they were all killed. Nearly

ROLAND THROWS HIS MAGIC SWORD INTO THE STREAM

all of Roland's soldiers were killed too. He had only fifty of the twenty thousand men left.

He was about to take his fifty soldiers and catch up with Charlemagne, when fifty thousand more Saracens came out of the mountains and killed all Roland's men. Roland was so badly wounded that he died. Before he died he threw his magic sword into a poisoned stream that was flowing close by, and it was never seen again.

Charlemagne and his brave soldiers were very sorry when they learned that Roland and so many men had been killed. If they had only obeyed the sign which Roland had given them with the magic horn many soldiers would have been saved.

Charlemagne led his wonderful armies all over Europe and defeated some of the most powerful nations. His dreams when a boy came true. He was a great warrior and a wonderful king. His life, full of love and kind deeds, proved that he could well be called Charlemagne or Charles the Great.

### Study Helps

1. Why was Charles called Charlemagne?
2. Did Charles' boyhood plan come true?
3. What trouble did Charles have with the Saxons?
4. Why did he go to Rome?
5. How did Charles help the Christians?

6. How do we know Charlemagne was a religious man?
7. Tell how Charles became emperor.
8. What did Charles do for education in his country?
9. Tell the story of Roland's magic horn and wonderful sword.
10. What do you think was the greatest thing Charlemagne did for the Franks?
11. Where did the Saracens live?

### Things to Do

1. Make a map of Europe and show where the Franks lived.
2. Find some other stories about the Saxons.
3. Find out more about the Lombards.
4. List some of the things which Charles did to spread education.
5. Dramatize the part of the story which tells about Alcuin's school.
6. Dramatize the story of Roland.
7. Make a picture of Roland's magic horn.

### Tests

#### I

Number a paper from 1 to 17. After each number write *yes* if the sentence with the same number is true; write *no* if the sentence is false.

1. The Franks lived in western Europe.
2. Pepin was king of the Franks.
3. Charles was the son of Pepin.
4. Charles wanted to find a new world.

5. He was never king of the Franks.
6. While Charles was in power, the whole of Europe was at peace.
7. The Saxons defeated the Franks.
8. Charles helped the pope at Rome.
9. Charles the Great helped the Christians.
10. While in Rome, Charles went to church.
11. He was made emperor of India.
12. Charlmagne did not believe in education.
13. Books were very expensive.
14. Charlemagne had the best armies in Europe.
15. Roland was Charlemagne's nephew.
16. Charlemagne was a good king.
17. He should be remembered for helping education.

## II

Number a paper from 1 to 13. After each number write the words necessary to complete the sentence with the same number.

1. Charlemagne means _____.
2. Charles' father's name was _____.
3. Charles planned to become king of the _____.
4. The Franks were attacked from the north by the _____.
5. The pope called Charlemagne to help defend _____.
6. The name of Charlemagne's nephew was _____.
7. The Arabs and Moors fought the _____ in Spain.
8. Charles was crowned emperor while in the city of _____.

9. The crown was placed on Charles' head by _____.
10. The teacher whom Charles kept at court was named _____.
11. In those days books were written on _____.
12. Before Charles' time there were no public libraries because _____.
13. The following are reasons to prove that Charlemagne was a wise and great man: (*a*) _____; (*b*) _____; (*c*) _____; (*d*) _____.

## A STORY OF ALFRED THE GREAT

Alfred was a little boy who lived in the country which we now call England. His father was a king and Alfred was a prince. Alfred was like any other little boy. He liked to hunt and fish and play outdoor games.

Alfred was twelve years old before he began to learn to read. In Alfred's country very few children attended school in those days. In fact, very few men and women could read at that early date. Schools were scarce and people did not have a chance to learn to read.

People had very little reason to learn to read. There were no magazines and no newspapers. There were a few books, but these were not printed. They were copied in longhand. Think how much trouble it must have been for the few men who could write to copy whole books. Sometimes it took more than a year to copy one book. People did not have paper to write on but had to use sheepskin which had been carefully prepared for this purpose. You can see why there were very few books and why they cost a great deal.

Most boys who have become great men have had a

loving mother to help and guide them. Alfred's mother was a good woman, and she wanted him to be wise as well as brave and strong. She began to try to teach him to read. But Alfred did not like to study. He did love the old English songs and wanted to learn them.

One day Alfred's mother showed him and his brothers a beautiful book which had a number of the best old English songs in it. Some of the words were written in brightly colored letters, and upon many of the pages were pictures of men and women dressed in gay colors.

"Oh, what a lovely book!" exclaimed the boys.

"Yes, it is lovely," replied the mother. "I will give it to the one of you who can read it the best at the end of a week."

"Mother, will you really give me the book when I have learned to read it?" Alfred asked.

"Yes, my son," she replied.

Alfred began at once to learn to read. He worked hard at it in spite of the fact that his brothers laughed at him.

At the end of the week Alfred could read the book much better than any of his brothers. His mother gave him the book as she had promised him. How proud he was that he could read better than his brothers! And how proud he was of the beautiful

Alfred Learning to Read

book. After this he kept up his hard work and became an excellent reader.

Alfred grew to be a strong, sturdy man. When he was twenty-two years of age, the Danes came into England and made war on the English people. Alfred's father and one of his brothers were killed in a battle against the Danes.

When Alfred's father died, his eldest son became king. Soon, however, he died and the second eldest brother became king. The second brother died and the third one became king. In a short time he, too, died, and then Alfred was king.

The Danes had a large number of ships. They lived close to the sea and were excellent sailors. Alfred decided to build more ships and fight the Danes on the sea. He began building ships of war. This is said to be the beginning of the first English navy. He sent his new fleet of ships against the Danes and won the first battle with them.

The story is told that a few years later the Danes came back to England with the largest army the English had ever seen. There were so many Danish soldiers that Alfred had to run away and hide in the forests to escape being killed. He had to live in caves and in the huts .of shepherds. Often he tended the cattle and sheep and was glad to get a part of the farmer's dinner in pay for his work.

One day when he was very hungry, he went into a poor man's hut and asked the man's wife for something to eat. She did not know that he was the king, but said she would give him some coarse cakes she was baking if he would watch them and not let them burn while she went to look for the cows.

Alfred took a seat in the chimney corner and promised to watch them. But soon he busied himself mending his bow and arrow, at the same time thinking about the sad condition of his kingdom, and so forgot all about the cakes. When the woman came back the cakes were burned. She was so angry that she sent him away hungry.

Later, some of Alfred's friends discovered his hiding place and came to him. With this small number of men helping him, he built a fort at a place which he named Athelney. From this fort Alfred and his little band of men went out and fought small parties of the Danes. He was very successful at this, and his little company grew larger and larger.

One day while Alfred was at Athelney all the men went fishing. Alfred and Eadburgha, his mother-in-law, were the only ones who were at home. After a while, a stranger came to the door and begged for food. Alfred called his mother-in-law and asked her if she had any food to give this man.

She said that they had only a very little bread and

some wine. They had nothing else, because, during the past few days, the men had been unable to catch any fish. King Alfred was glad that they had something for the stranger. He told Eadburgha to give him half the wine and half the bread. She did as she was told, and the stranger ate all he could.

In a little while Eadburgha returned and found as much bread and wine as had been there before, although the stranger had eaten all he wanted. She did not understand how this could have happened, so she went running to the king and told him the story. Then she said, "How did this man come to be on our island when he has no boat? Truly this is a strange man."

About this time, the men who had been fishing returned with three boatloads of fish. King Alfred and his mother-in-law were more surprised than ever at this. The men had been having a hard time getting enough fish for them to eat, and now they were returning with three boats, each loaded with as many fish as it could hold.

When the king went to sleep that night he had a dream in which he saw a great light like the light of the sun, and he saw an old man clothed in priest's garments, holding in his right hand a book of the gospels, decorated with gold and gems.

The king asked who he was, and he replied, "I am

he to whom thou didst give bread and wine to-day and I am called Cuthbert, the soldier of Christ." He told Alfred to be strong, to have courage, and to keep a joyful heart, for he would be his friend and help him. He told the king to rise in the morning at an early hour and blow a horn three times. Cuthbert promised that in a very short time Alfred would have five hundred men about him, and at the end of seven days he would fight his enemies and win a victory over them. King Alfred did as the stranger told him, and everything happened just as the soldier of Christ had said it would.

One day Alfred dressed as a musician and went into the camp of the Danes. He wandered here and there, singing the old English songs he loved so well. The leader of the Danes heard about his beautiful songs and sent for him to come and play and sing for him. The leader was so charmed with his music that he gave Alfred some beautiful presents. But of far more value than these presents was the information about the enemy which Alfred got by his visit to their camp.

A week later he attacked the Danes. The battle lasted far into the night. The leader was taken prisoner and brought before King Alfred. Again Alfred played and sang for the Dane. Then the Dane knew who the stranger was who had sung those old English songs in his camp. The leader promised that he and

ALFRED SINGING FOR THE DANES

his men would become Christians and never bother Alfred again, if he would let them have their freedom. They were freed, and all became Christians.

For several years there was peace in the land, and during this time Alfred did many great things for all his people. He rebuilt towns and forts which had been destroyed; he made the army and navy stronger; he encouraged trade; and he founded a school like the one that another great king, Charlemagne, had founded. He rewrote many of the old English songs. Although in those days books were usually written in Latin, Alfred did most of his writing in English, so that his people might understand and like what he wrote.

There have been very few kings who have given themselves so willingly to the good of their people. All admire the wonderful way in which Alfred always kept his mind and body straight and firm. He was a good man and a devoted Christian all his life. He truly deserved the title of Alfred the Great.

### Study Helps

1. What title did Alfred's father have?
2. How did Alfred's mother help him?
3. How did Alfred become king?
4. What did Alfred do for his people when the Danes were fighting them on the sea?
5. Why did Alfred run away to hide in the forests?
6. Why did he forget all about the cakes?

7. How did he get valuable information from the camp of the Danes?
8. When the leader of the Danes was Alfred's prisoner, what promise did he make to Alfred?
9. What good thing happened to Alfred because he offered to divide his food with a poor stranger?
10. Why was Alfred a great man?

## Things to Do

1. List all the reasons you can find why there were very few people who could read when King Alfred was young.
2. Make a map showing the country in which the Danes lived and that in which Alfred lived.
3. Make a picture of Alfred's mother-in-law giving food to the poor stranger.
4. List the things Alfred did for his people.

## Tests

### I

Number a paper from 1 to 10. After each number write the words which complete the sentence which has the same number.

1. Alfred's father was a (*prince*, *merchant*, *king*).
2. Alfred liked to (*ride in a chariot*, *hunt and fish*, *keep accounts for his father*).
3. He was taught to read by his (*father*, *mother*, *brother*).
4. Alfred (*had good health*, *was sick*, *had broken his arm*).
5. The (*Philistines*, *French*, *Danes*) made war on the English.

6. The Danes were good (*sailors, soldiers, farmers*).
7. When the farmer's wife asked Alfred to watch the cakes he (*let them burn, ate them all, gave them to the shepherds*).
8. Alfred's real reason for going into the Dane's camp was to (*play and sing, get information, bring back some guns*).
9. The leader of the Danes and his men when caught were (*hanged, given their freedom, put into prison*).
10. Alfred (*wanted everything for himself, was cruel, did much for others*).

## II

Number a paper from 1 to 14. After each number write the words which complete the sentence that has the same number.

1. When he was a little boy, Alfred's title was _____.
2. Alfred was _____ years of age when he learned to read.
3. People did not need to read because there were _____.
4. Instead of using paper, people wrote on _____.
5. Alfred's mother gave him a book because _____.
6. _____ made fun of Alfred for learning to read.
7. Alfred was _____ years of age when the Danes came to England.
8. The Danes were good _____.
9. The English navy was started by _____.

10. Alfred went to hide in the forest because _____.
11. When Alfred was in the Dane's camp he dressed as a _____.
12. While in the camp he learned _____.
13. When he was made prisoner the leader of the Danes promised Alfred _____.
14. Alfred did these things for his people: (*a*) _____; (*b*) _____; (*c*) _____; (*d*) _____; (*e*) _____.

# Part Three

## Heroes of the Exploration of America

The First Trip Around the World
The Discoverer of the Mississippi River
The Father of New France
The Adventures of La Salle
A Great English Sailor

## THE FIRST TRIP AROUND THE WORLD

Ferdinand Magellan was a young sailor who had spent a number of years serving his king in the Portuguese navy. He had heard a great deal about the Spice Islands from a friend who lived on one of these islands. He knew that one might become very rich by trading for spices with the people there.

Spice is used for making food taste good and also for keeping it fresh. Not much spice grew in Europe. It was hard to get spices from the islands where they grew, because the islands were so far away and it took so long to make the journey. Magellan knew that if he could find a short way to reach the islands, he would become a rich man.

Magellan believed that the Spice Islands of the East Indies could be reached by going around the southern end of South America. Before this, the route had been across the Mediterranean Sea and then east over land. It was a very long and hard journey.

People did not know as much about the world then as they do now. They had not traveled so much. No one had ever sailed around the southern end of South America, but Magellan believed it could be done.

Magellan went to the Portuguese king and asked for ships to make this long voyage. The Portuguese king refused to let him have the ships, so Magellan went to the king of Spain, who had fitted out ships for Columbus. The Spanish king was willing to help Magellan by giving him ships, so Magellan began to get ready for the voyage.

It took about two years to get the five ships ready for Magellan. It took a long time to load the supplies on board. He had to take supplies of salt meat, grain, and other things to eat which would not spoil easily. He also took supplies of gunpowder and shot, cannonballs of iron, darts, crossbows, and coats of mail to use in case he and his men had to fight while they were gone.

Magellan knew that the people living in the East Indies did not use money. Gold or silver to pay for the spices would be of no use. But he did take hundreds of pounds of glass beads, thousands of small bells, many little looking-glasses, copper rings, and fish hooks, and yards of bright, colored cloth to trade for the spices. These were the things the people of the islands loved.

Two hundred and eighty men started from Seville with Magellan. The homes of these men were in seven different countries. In those times ships were not so large and fast as they are to-day. They were only sailing vessels. Great sails were spread above these

MAGELLAN'S MEN LOADING SUPPLIES

ships and when the wind filled these sails, the ships moved slowly through the water. It often took months to cross the ocean with these vessels. Now our great ships can cross in a few days.

The trip that Magellan was taking was a long and dangerous journey. Magellan had not sailed very far when he began to have trouble with his men. It is said that the king of Portugal was jealous of Magellan and had sent men along to serve as spies. These men were instructed to try to make trouble so that Magellan would not succeed on his voyage. The captain of one of the ships had to be punished by having iron chains put about his arms and legs. Then, too, Magellan's ships were old. One of the ships was in such poor condition that it had to return home soon after it started.

Magellan sailed first for the Canary Islands and then turned southwest. Before the ships had gone far, the wind stopped blowing. Now, a sailing vessel cannot move unless there is a wind. Magellan and his men had to float around on the ocean for three weeks waiting for a wind. The sailors became very unhappy, and their hope was almost gone. They began to think that they were going to starve to death out there on the wide ocean without any chance of getting to land.

But one day the wind began to blow a very little.

MAGELLAN'S FLEET WAITING FOR A WIND

Oh, how happy they were! The sails filled and the boats began to move, very slowly at first, then with more and more speed. The men cheered and waved to each other from boat to boat. Then the men went to Magellan and begged him to turn about and go back to Spain. Magellan would not do it but made them go on.

They sailed along the coast of South America, looking for an opening to the South Sea. Their first landing on this side of the Atlantic was at the bay of Rio de Janiero. It had taken them many months to reach this place.

They sailed on down the coast until they came to the mouth of the Plata River. Magellan thought at first that this was the strait he wanted to find. A *strait* is a small body of water connecting two larger bodies of water. As the ships sailed on, the water became fresh, and Magellan knew that this was a river and not a part of the ocean.

Magellan and his men landed in South America. The men were glad to get on land again, even though they were in a strange country.

They began to trade with the South American Indians. The natives traded some pigs for bright-colored cloth. The sailors roasted these pigs.

The men gathered fresh fruit and ate it. They tasted sweet potatoes for the first time and said they

"looked like turnips but tasted like chestnuts." This was the first time a white man had ever seen sweet potatoes. The sailors were glad of a change of food after eating salt meat and hard-tack for so long a time. *Hard-tack* is a hard and rather tasteless bread. It keeps for a long time without spoiling. That is why sailors carry it on their long voyages.

Winter was coming on. Some of Magellan's men said: "Let us not spend the winter here. Let us go back to Spain; there is no strait."

However, many of the men loved Magellan and they would not turn back. They spent the winter on the shore repairing their boats. They collected supplies of food and traded with the Indians.

When spring came, they started south. After sailing about two months, they came to what seemed to be a strait. Magellan sent some men in a small boat to see what they could find. They came back much pleased and reported that there was land on both sides and that this body of water led to another ocean. This was the strait for which they had been looking. It is now called the Strait of Magellan.

They sailed through this body of water and out into a new ocean. Magellan and his men were glad to be on this new ocean. The Atlantic Ocean, across which they had just come, was stormy and the water was rough. The new ocean was calm and smooth, and

Magellan named it the Pacific, or *peaceful*, Ocean. As they sailed along the coast, Magellan raised the royal flag of Spain and claimed all the new land that touched this ocean for the king of Spain. A great feast was held on board the ships to celebrate the finding of the Pacific Ocean.

Some of the men wanted to turn back, now that they had found the strait. They were afraid that they would starve or be forever lost if they dared to go out on this new ocean. Others said, "No, we are not afraid; let us go ahead and reach the Spice Islands, even if we have to eat the leather on our ships."

No one thought that they would have to sail for five months and that they would have to travel twice as far as Columbus did on his first voyage before they came to land again. Before they reached land, their food did give out, and, to keep from starving, the men did have to eat the leather ropes which held up their sails. Many of the men became ill.

At last they came to the green island of Cebu, one of the Philippine Islands. Here they traded beads and looking-glasses for oranges, coconuts, and bananas. This was the first time the men had ever seen bananas, and they called them "figs a foot long."

They asked the chief of the island where they could buy spices. He told them that he did not have any spices, but that if they would help him gather his rice

crop, he would act as their guide and show them where they could get all the spices they wanted. So Magellan and his men helped the chief gather his rice.

This chief also promised to be a friend of the Spanish king if Magellan would help him fight one of his enemies. Magellan thought that this would be a good thing to do, but most of his men objected to the plan. However, he commanded the men to go out and help this chief fight. Magellan went with them and was killed in the battle.

Magellan's men left the island where their leader was killed as soon as they possibly could. They went on and finally came to the Spice Islands. These were the islands they had been so long finding.

They found the people of the island so anxious to trade with them that they not only traded all the beads, bells, looking-glasses, colored cloth, and other things that they had left, but some of the men even traded their shirts and coats for spices. Each man was allowed to buy some spices for himself to take home to sell. When the ships started home they had twenty-six tons of spices.

They were able to continue their voyage without any further trouble. They sailed across the Indian Ocean, around the southern end of Africa, and then back to Spain.

They had been gone three years. Instead of five

MAGELLAN KILLED IN BATTLE

ships, only one, the *Victoria*, returned to Seville. Only eighteen half-sick men, whose clothes were in rags, were left out of the two hundred and eighty who had started on the voyage with Magellan. All the rest of them had been lost.

This is one of the most important voyages ever made. It was the first time any one had sailed around the world. It proved beyond a doubt that the world was round. There were many people who thought the world was flat and that if you got close enough to the edge you would fall off.

Magellan proved that the land which Columbus found was a new continent, separated from Asia by the world's largest ocean. He did much for the world by making this wonderful voyage.

### Study Helps

1. What voyage did Magellan want to make? Why?
2. How did Magellan expect to reach the Spice Islands?
3. What king fitted out ships for Magellan?
4. What did he take on this long voyage?
5. Why did the king of Portugal send spies along?
6. What happened first to discourage the sailors?
7. Describe the first winter which Magellan and his men spent in America.
8. Where is the strait Magellan discovered?
9. Why did Magellan help the chief gather his rice crop?
10. What caused Magellan's death?

11. What happened to his men and ships?
12. Why was this an important voyage?

### Things to Do

1. Make a map showing Magellan's voyage.
2. List the things Magellan took on his voyage.
3. List the dangers which you think he met on this journey.
4. Make a small sailing vessel.
5. In one column, list the things Magellan found in South America, and in another list the things he would find now. Is there any difference?
6. Make a list of all the straits you can find on the map or globe.
7. Make a list of the different kinds of food Magellan and his men took with them on the voyage.
8. Find out where Magellan was killed.
9. List some of the things that Magellan did for the world when he made this great voyage.
10. Describe a strait.

### Tests

#### I

Number a paper from 1 to 21. After each number, write *yes* if sentence with the same number is true; write *no* if the sentence is not true.

1. When Magellan was young, he served in the Portuguese navy.
2. He wanted to find the Spice Islands.
3. He believed the earth was flat.

4. The Portuguese king gave him ships to sail to the Spice Islands.
5. He got ready for the voyage in two weeks.
6. He took gold and silver to pay for the spices.
7. The men who went with Magellan were from seven different countries.
8. In a few days they were safely across the Atlantic.
9. Magellan had trouble with his men.
10. One of the ships returned home soon after it started.
11. They first sailed toward the Canary Islands.
12. Their first stop on this side of the Atlantic Ocean was at the bay of Rio de Janeiro.
13. Magellan sold sweet potatoes to the natives.
14. The men ate hard-tack on board the ships.
15. They found good food in South America.
16. They spent the winter on the shore of South America.
17. Magellan discovered the strait.
18. Magellan returned to Spain.
19. Magellan's ships sailed around the world.
20. This voyage proved Columbus had found a new continent.
21. Magellan found many spices.

## II

Find the parts of sentences which go together and copy the complete sentences.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Magellan's ship sailed | furnished ships for Magellan. |
| 2. The king of Spain | the captain of his ship. |
| 3. Magellan took beads and looking-glasses | the Canary Islands. |

| | |
|---|---|
| 4. The ships used were | to pay for spices. |
| 5. Magellan punished | sailing vessels. |
| 6. The first stopping place was | around the world. |
| 7. They spent the first winter | leather and hard-tack. |
| 8. Sometimes the men had to eat | the Strait of Magellan. |
| 9. Magellan discovered | gather his rice crop. |
| 10. Magellan and his men helped the chief | on the coast of South America. |
| 11. Magellan was killed while | that the world was round. |
| 12. Magellan's men found | he was helping the natives in a battle. |
| 13. The *Victoria* was the only one of Magellan's ships which | the Spice Islands. |
| 14. Magellan proved | returned to Spain. |

## THE DISCOVERER OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER

Fernando De Soto lived in Spain. He had heard that he could find gold in the new continent of North America. Once, he had gone to Peru in South America and brought back much gold which he had found there. He and some other Spaniards had taken this gold from the Inca Indians.

De Soto was the son of a royal officer who was very poor. He was not used to wealth and did not know how to take care of the gold which he brought from Peru. Within two years, half of it was gone, and De Soto decided he must have more money to keep him and his beautiful wife, Isabella, in fine style.

News came to him that there was much gold in that part of the New World which we now call Florida. It was said that the ruler of this wonderful country was covered with gold-dust. De Soto heard that the streets of the cities were made of gold. He thought he could become rich again by finding this city.

He asked the king of Spain to make him governor of Cuba. The king granted his request and gave him

the right to take possession of Florida that he might search for this great wealth at his own expense.

Many men were anxious to go with De Soto to the New World. He had no trouble in getting an army of six hundred men. Many of these were rich officers of the royal army. They took along everything which they thought they might need, such as hogs for food, and weapons and chains for the men they might take as prisoners. Several priests went with them, so that the party might have religious services.

After a long and dangerous voyage, they finally reached the island of Cuba. De Soto got ready to make the voyage to Florida. He left his wife to govern the island and thirty men to help her and to protect her from the Indians. He took five hundred and seventy men with him, two hundred and twenty-three horses, and enough supplies to last him for a long time. When all these things had been loaded on the vessels, he set sail. He was very anxious to reach Florida so that he might find this great city of wealth.

In May, 1539, the party landed in Florida. They were surprised to find a white man living with the Indians. This man was from Spain, and his name was Ortiz. Ortiz had started out with another Spanish company many years before. The rest of the company had been lost or killed, and Ortiz had been living with the Indians. He was overjoyed at seeing men

from his own country in this great wilderness of America.

He begged De Soto to let him go with his company, and De Soto quickly agreed to let him accompany them. Ortiz could talk with the Indians in their own language because he had lived with them for so many years.

Ortiz did not know much about the country through which they were passing, but he had heard of a rich country thirty leagues inland. De Soto and his party at once started marching north. They took a great number of hogs with them for food. They drove these hogs before them. The men were well-armed and their horses were loaded with clothing, bedding, tools, and food.

This journey through a new country was very dangerous. There were no roads, and the Spaniards had great difficulty in making their way through the thick woods and across the wet lowlands. Many of the men became sick and died.

Then, too, the Indians were not friendly. The Indians hated the white men because, some time before, they had been treated very cruelly by another Spanish company that had traveled through their country.

De Soto did not treat the Indians kindly, either. He made them give him much corn and would not pay

De Soto's Journey

them for it. He made them carry the corn he had taken from them. He also made them carry other heavy loads. He took many Indians as prisoners and made slaves of them. They were put into chains, and they had to do all the hard work for De Soto and his men. Of course, the Indians did not like this way of being treated and planned to kill all the white men.

One day Ortiz heard the Indians planning to rescue their chief, whom De Soto held as a prisoner. Ortiz told De Soto all about the plan. De Soto made the Indians think that he did not know anything about the plot.

When the Indians came and demanded their chief, De Soto marched with the chief, followed by a dozen of his men and the other Indians. At the appointed time the Indians seized their bows and arrows, which were hidden in the grass, and started shooting at the white men. At once De Soto and his men were ready with their guns, which they had carried secretly. They began firing at the Indians.

The Indians were no match for the white men and their terrible guns. They were soon defeated and had to run for cover into the thick woods. After this the Indians hated the white men more than ever. They determined to do all in their power to keep the white men from living in peace in this country.

After weeks of marching over very rough country,

fighting Indians all the time, the men were very unhappy. The food began to give out, and their bodies and feet were scratched by the bushes in the thick woods through which they traveled.

The men wanted to go home, but De Soto would not let them turn back. He had started to find wealth and would not stop until he had done so. The men could not go back, because De Soto had sent the best boats back to Cuba and the smaller ones were not strong enough for the journey.

As the company moved north and east on their journey, they met new tribes of Indians. These Indians were friendly at first. But De Soto treated them in the same manner in which he had treated the other Indians he had met. After cruel treatment at the hands of the Spaniards, these Indians, too, began to hate the white men.

One day an Indian princess met the party. She came down the river in a beautifully decorated boat. She was dressed in the finest clothes she had. She wore a deerskin dress and beautiful beads. In her hair she had the brightest-colored feathers she could find. She was truly a beautiful princess.

This lovely girl came to the white men and offered them gifts of skins, corn, shawls, and pearls. She did this in order to show the white men that she and her people were friendly. But De Soto treated her roughly.

He had his men take her out of her boat and make her a slave. He made her carry heavy burdens and march with his other slaves.

One day a giant chief was taken and made a slave. De Soto made him carry a heavy burden to the next Indian settlement. When the party arrived at this settlement, the Indian chief went into the home of another chief whom he knew and refused to come out. One of De Soto's men told another Indian to go into the tent and bid the chief to come out. The Indian refused to go, and the Spaniard raised his gun and shot him.

When this happened, all the Indians came out of their homes at once, and a terrible battle began. But the Spaniards were stronger than the Indians and soon overcame them. Then they burned all the Indian homes and killed all the people in the village. Many of De Soto's men were killed, too, and their supplies were burned. They lost all their clothing in the fire and had to weave clothing out of grass.

De Soto continued his journey toward the north. His party had been gone many, many months now and had not found any gold. He had lost many of his men. Their clothing was almost gone, and the food they ate had to be obtained from the country through which they marched. They were an unhappy, half-starved group of men.

One day they came upon a large river. It was the largest river they had ever seen. The Indians had been telling the white men about this great river to the west of them, but De Soto did not believe them. Now here they were upon its banks.

At first De Soto thought it was a great sea, because it was so large. But some of the men ran down to the water's edge and shouted back that the water was moving and that it was fresh water. De Soto and his men were the first white men ever to see this great river.

The Indians called the river the *Father of Waters* because it was so large. It is now called the Mississippi River. The water had much soil in it, and trees were floating down its swift current. All this seemed quite strange to the Spaniards, who had never seen so large a river.

De Soto had made a wonderful discovery in finding this great river. He did not know what an important discovery it was. In fact, he did not care much about the river. All he cared for was the gold which he was trying to find.

De Soto had marched a long, long way. He and his men had endured many hardships. After a while he became sick because of the long marches and the lack of food. He soon had a high fever, which caused his death.

De Soto Attacked by the Indians

The men were afraid after De Soto died. The Indians had feared this "great white chief," as they called him. They thought that they could never be stronger than he. But De Soto's men knew that if it were ever found out that De Soto was dead, the Indians would attack and perhaps kill them all. So they did not dare to let the Indians know that their leader was dead.

One night the men cut down a large tree. They hollowed it out and placed De Soto's body in the log. They wrapped it carefully with skins and weighted it with sand. Then they dropped it into the deepest part of the river. Thus De Soto's body was buried where the Indians would never find it and thus would never know that he was dead. It seemed right and proper that De Soto's body should rest in the great river he had discovered.

The Spaniards gathered up their things and placed them all in their boats. They headed their boats down this great stream and, after floating for many days and nights, finally reached its mouth. They rowed their boats around the shore of the Gulf of Mexico to where they had started. Some of the men lived to return to Cuba.

Thus De Soto and his followers were the first white men ever to see the greatest river in North America and one of the greatest rivers in the world.

## Study Helps

1. What did De Soto want more than anything else?
2. Why did De Soto decide to go to the new continent of North America?
3. What were some of the stories told in the Old World about Florida?
4. How did the king help De Soto?
5. Tell what De Soto and his men took with them to the New World.
6. Why did he go to Cuba?
7. Why was the journey through Florida dangerous?
8. Why were the Indians not friendly?
9. Tell how De Soto found Ortiz?
10. Tell the story of De Soto's first battle with the Indians.
11. Why did his men become unhappy?
12. Tell the story of De Soto and the Indian princess.
13. Why were De Soto's supplies burned by the Indians?
14. What is the most important thing De Soto did?
15. Was this more or less important than what he started out to do?
16. Why was De Soto buried in the river?

## Things to Do

1. Make a map of North and South America, showing De Soto's travels.
2. Give a report of all you can find out about the Inca Indians.
3. Give a report on how the people lived in Spain at the time De Soto made his voyage. Tell the kind of houses the people lived in; the kind of clothing they wore; and how they traveled.

4. Find out what is meant by "royal army."
5. Make a report telling all you can about Cuba to-day.
6. List all the reasons you can think of why the Indians did not like to have white men come to this country.
7. Mount a cut-out Indian village on card board.
8. Make a picture of De Soto and his men looking upon the Mississippi River for the first time.
9. Write in your own words the story of the Indian princess who came to meet De Soto.
10. Make a map of the Mississippi River, locating the large towns along its course as they are to-day.

## Tests

### I

Number a paper from 1 to 14. After each number write the word or words which complete the sentence with the same number.

1. De Soto was great because he discovered _____.
2. His home was in _____.
3. De Soto wanted to go to America to find _____.
4. He took gold from Indians in _____.
5. The name of De Soto's wife was _____.
6. The king of Spain made De Soto governor of _____.
7. The number of men De Soto took with him was _____.
8. On the trip they took with them (*a*) _____, (*b*) _____, (*c*) _____, (*d*) _____, (*e*) _____, and (*f*) _____.
9. De Soto left _____ to govern Cuba.
10. He landed in Florida in the year _____.

11. The white man they found living with the Indians was _____.
12. The Indians used_____ for weapons.
13. The Indians called the great river which De Soto had discovered the "_____."
14. De Soto was buried in the _____.

## II

Number a paper from 1 to 20. After each number write *yes* if the sentence to which it corresponds is true; write *no* if the sentence is not true.

1. De Soto's home was in Portugal.
2. He was governor of Peru.
3. Isabella was De Soto's wife.
4. De Soto visited Florida.
5. He started out to discover a new country.
6. He wanted to find gold.
7. He was governor of Cuba.
8. The king had to force men to go with De Soto.
9. Nine hundred men went with De Soto.
10. De Soto's wife stayed on the island of Cuba.
11. De Soto took horses to Florida.
12. The journey to Florida was dangerous.
13. They found well-marked roads.
14. Many of De Soto's men died while on this journey.
15. The Indians were always friendly.
16. De Soto made slaves of the Indians.
17. He found the "City of Gold."
18. The name of one of the Indian chiefs was Ortiz.
19. De Soto's men wanted to go back home.
20. De Soto discovered the Mississippi River.

## THE FATHER OF NEW FRANCE

Samuel de Champlain was the son of a French sea captain. When he was quite young he went on voyages to many countries with his father. Later, he served for some time in the army of the king of France. He had been both a soldier and a sailor. He was a man who liked to travel and see new things. He was very brave and was not afraid to do anything he wished.

Champlain had heard many stories of the life of adventure in North America. The stories of the great wilderness excited him very much. He longed to go to North America and live in the wilderness. This was just the kind of life he thought he would like.

When he was thirty years of age, he left France for the New World. He took along two ships loaded with food and clothing and a large number of people. When he reached the coast of North America, he sailed into the Bay of Fundy.

Champlain decided that close to the mouth of the St. Croix River would be a good place to make a settlement.

The houses were hardly completed when winter set in. Oh, what a hard winter that was! The people

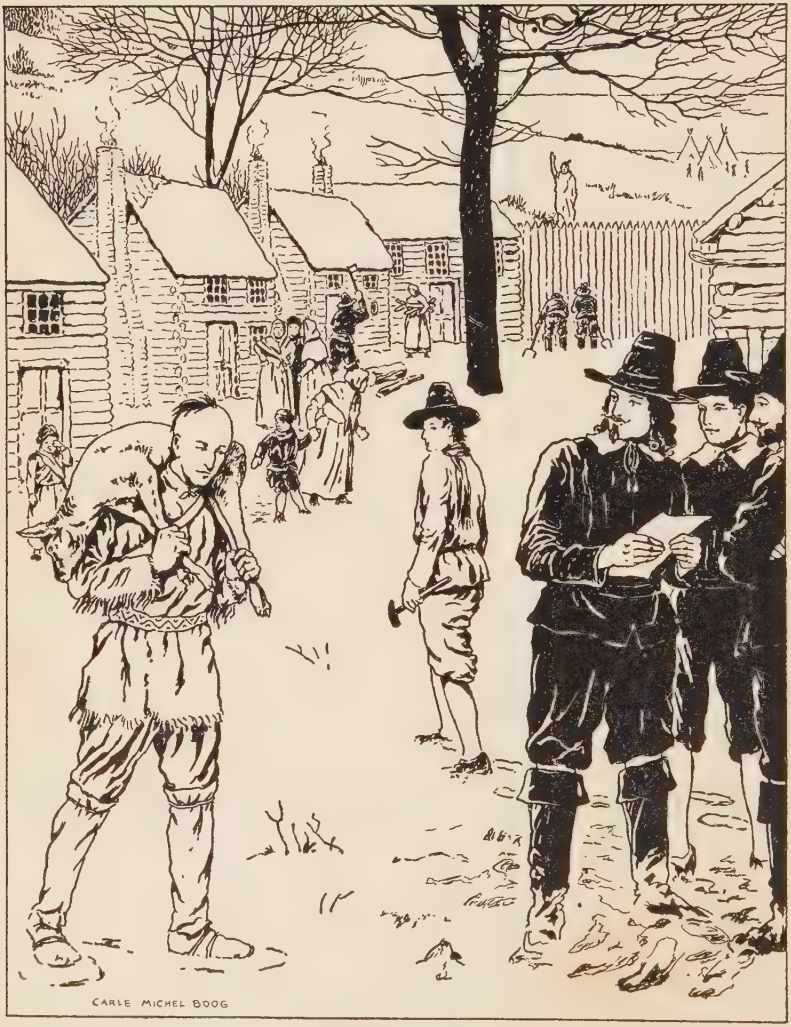
suffered very much from cold and hunger. Food was very scarce, and wood to keep the fires burning was hard to get. Because meat was about the only food left to eat, many of the settlers became sick with scurvy. This disease is caused by eating much meat and too little green food. Many of the people died.

The next winter Champlain moved the colony to a place in Nova Scotia, where the settlers remained for two years. There was plenty of food here, and everyone had good times during the winters. The Indians were very friendly with the white people, and many times they joined in the feasts and good times of the French. Often the Indians brought deer and turkey and other wild game to their white friends.

One day in the spring of 1607, when the French were busy planting seeds in their gardens and in the newly plowed fields, a letter came from France saying that all the people must come home. The men who had been furnishing money to Champlain and his colony could no longer help them.

Champlain was very sad because he had to leave and go back to France. He had been very happy in this new home in the great country of America. He loved to hunt and to travel through the woods where no other white man had ever been. He loved to look for new things and to make new discoveries.

After talking it over with other men in the colony,




THE SETTLEMENT IN NOVA SCOTIA

he decided that they would have to do as they were told. They were afraid that, if they did not go back to France, they might starve or never get another chance to go home. So they gathered up their supplies, loaded them on their boats, and set sail for France.

But Champlain could not forget this wonderful country in which he had lived for nearly two years. He decided he would return if he ever got a chance. In the spring of 1608, he again set sail for the New World. This time he planned to start a colony on the Saint Lawrence River, and he hoped some time to find a short route to China.

That summer he made a settlement of a small group of houses and named the place Quebec. The king of France made him governor of the new settlement. This settlement of Champlain's was a very important one, because it was the first French colony in America that continued to live.

Champlain kept a notebook in which he wrote of all the things that went on in the colony. He drew in it a picture of the colony, showing the buildings, drawbridge, cannon, and flower gardens. A drawbridge is a bridge which can be raised up and drawn back to one side so that no one can cross it. In olden times people used this method of protecting themselves from their enemies. When the enemy came, the bridge could be pulled up and the enemy could not get across the water.

Champlain built a drawbridge to protect the settlement from the Indians.

During the winter, the people in the colony had a very hard time. The winter was very severe, and they suffered much from cold and hunger. Many of them became sick and died. Scurvy again broke out and caused much suffering. They were not used to such cold weather. Some of the people were angry because of their condition and blamed Champlain for all their troubles. Some of the men were so angry that they planned to kill Champlain. But he found out about their plans and punished the guilty ones.

A tribe of Indians lived near Quebec. They were called the Algonquins. They were very friendly to the white people. These Indians were at war with another great and strong tribe called the Iroquois. The Iroquois were a very fierce tribe and loved to war with the other tribes. They lived in what is now the state of New York.

The Algonquins came to Champlain one day and asked him to help them fight their enemy, the Iroquois, whom they hated. After talking the question over at great length, Champlain said he would help them. He took his boats and went up the river. After a while they came to a large lake. No white man had ever seen this lake before. The lake is now called Lake Champlain after the man who first found it.

Champlain had sailed his boats along the shore where he expected to find the Iroquois Indians. Soon the Indians came, ready to attack the white men and their boats. But Champlain turned his muskets on these Indians. There were hundreds of them, and they could easily have captured Champlain and his men. But these Iroquois had never seen a gun before. They had always fought with bows and arrows or with spears.

When they heard the roar of the muskets, they were frightened. They saw their warriors falling, but they could not understand why they fell. They could not see the bullets from the guns, and they did not know what was killing their warriors. The Indians called the guns of the white men "fire sticks."

The Indians soon fled to the woods for safety. Champlain had won the battle with a few shots from his guns. The winning of this battle made the Algonquin Indians think more of Champlain than ever. They thought he was a great chief and they admired his soldiers with their fire sticks.

The French did not try to establish any colonies in New York, because they knew that the Iroquois hated them and would try to destroy their settlements. They did make many settlements toward the west, up the Saint Lawrence River, and about the Great Lakes. France claimed all the land drained by the Saint Lawrence River and called it New France.

CHAMPLAIN FIGHTING THE IROQUOIS INDIANS

The French based their claim on the settlement made by Champlain.

After Champlain made his first voyage to the Saint Lawrence River he returned to Paris. A young Frenchman who had lived with the Indians one winter in America said that he had gone with a party of Indians up the Ottawa River that winter and that they had found a great salt sea near the head of this river.

All the people of France were interested in this story, for they had been searching for many years for a nearer route to China and they thought that surely this was the way. They thought that they could sail around the north coast of North America and find a near route to China and India.

Champlain brought this young man with him to America, so that he could show him the way to the great salt sea. Champlain and the young man and a party of others started on a journey to find this sea. They went up the Ottawa River to what is now called Allumette Island.

Champlain stopped there and talked with the Indians. He asked them to give him guides to show him the way to this sea. He told them that the young Frenchman had said that the sea was to the north of them. But the chief of the tribe told Champlain that the young man knew nothing about the country, for he had been in the tents all winter.

Champlain faced the youth with what the chief had told him. The young man said, "I made up the story so that people would praise me in Paris." The Indians wanted to punish the young Frenchman for lying, but Champlain would not allow it.

Champlain had married a little French girl. She was so very young that he left her in France during his first trips, but on his last voyage his wife came with him.

She was a great help to Champlain and to the people in the colony. She was always kind and thoughtful, and everyone grew to love her very much. She was a great friend of the Indians, who loved her as much as did the white people. She taught the Indians many things about religion. The Algonquin Indians, especially, loved her and she did much good for them.

The new colony had many hard times. Often the people did not have enough food to eat. They went hungry many days. But they were brave and stayed on through the long, cruel winters.

Champlain was very good to them, and every year he made a trip back to France for them. On these trips he would bring fresh supplies and more powder and guns and other things they needed.

But the best thing he always brought was the news from home. The colonists had no chance to hear from their relatives in France except when Champlain made the long voyage back to the homeland once a year.

Waiting for the Boat from France

How eager they were to hear from their relatives, and how anxiously they looked for the boat when it was time for it to return from France!

In spite of all their troubles, the people stayed in their new homes, planting fields of grain and raising vegetables in their gardens. For twenty years they lived here, and it had begun to seem like home to them.

Then one day the English came and captured the colony. They took Champlain and sixteen men to London with them, leaving a few soldiers to rule the colony. The English made the French work for them, and took possession of the French colony. Four years later the colony was given back to France, and Champlain was again made governor.

In the year 1635, on Christmas Day, Champlain died. He had been ill for two and one half months. He had lived a life full of adventure and had been a brave man. He had justly deserved the title, "The Father of New France."

### Study Helps

1. Why did Champlain long to go to North America?
2. Describe his trip to North America.
3. What happened during the first winter in America?
4. What happened the second winter?
5. Why did Champlain go to America the second time?

6. Why was Champlain's colony very important?
7. What made the Iroquois Indians hate the French?
8. Why did the French not attempt to establish any colonies in New York?
9. Where were most of the French colonies?
10. What did the lie of a young man cause Champlain to do?
11. How did Champlain's wife help him in America?
12. Why did he go to France every year?
13. Why was Champlain called "The Father of New France"?

## Things to Do

1. List the things which you think Champlain took on his first trip to America.
2. Make a map showing where the French settled in America.
3. Build a small fort on the school grounds like the one Champlain built on the Saint Lawrence River.
4. Dramatize a scene showing the Indians and white men spending an evening together.
5. Make a poster showing Champlain's colony as he pictured it in his notebook.
6. Make a list of all the Indian tribes you know or can find out about.
7. List the difficulties which Champlain and his colony had in America.
8. Write what you think is the reason why we should remember Champlain as a great man. The class may vote to decide which is the best reason given.

## Tests

### I

Number a paper from 1 to 11. After each number write the word that completes the sentence with the same number.

1. Champlain was the son of a (*merchant, sea captain, prince*).
2. He was (*brave, afraid, lazy*).
3. He wanted to go to (*America, France, England*).
4. On his first voyage he took (*two, four, eight*) ships.
5. Champlain sailed up the (*Hudson, Mississippi, Saint Lawrence*) River.
6. The second winter, Champlain went to (*Florida, Nova Scotia, England*).
7. Champlain's second voyage was in (*1700, 1615, 1608*).
8. He made a settlement (*on the Mississippi, at Quebec, at Yorktown*).
9. The (*Iroquois, Algonquins, Chippewa*) Indians were very friendly with Champlain.
10. All the land drained by the Saint Lawrence was claimed by (*England, France, Spain*).
11. Champlain's colony was important because (*it was the first colony which lasted, it was located on the Saint Lawrence, forts were built*).

### II

Number a paper from 1 to 15. After each number write the word or words which complete the sentence with the same number.

1. Champlain served in the army of the king of _____.
2. He wanted to go to _____.

3. He built his first settlement in America on the _____ River.
4. The first winter the people suffered from_____.
5. Champlain's first colony decided to go back to France because _____.
6. Champlain wanted to find a short route to _____.
7. The king made _____ governor of the colony.
8. The _____ Indians lived near Quebec.
9. The battle with the Iroquois was very important because _____.
10. French people settled up the _____.
11. They called this land _____.
12. Champlain's wife came to teach the Indians about _____.
13. Champlain's colony was important because _____.
14. Champlain died in the year _____.
15. He deserved the title: "_____."

## THE ADVENTURES OF LA SALLE

Can you imagine what America was like more than two hundred years ago? The Indians had been living in this country many years, but they did not have great cities, railroads, or airplanes as we have now. The country was covered with large forests. These forests were full of wild animals which could be used for food. The soil was very rich and would produce great crops, although very little of it was used at that time. There were no great farms and no fine livestock such as we find to-day. There were large amounts of ore from which many metals, such as gold, silver, and copper, could be taken. The whole country was very rich, but the Indians did not know how to make use of many of these riches.

Because of the wealth of the country, it was no wonder that all the people of Europe were greatly interested in making journeys to the new continent. The countries in Europe which took most interest in America were France, England, and Spain. Each wished to have the greatest part of this new land for its own.

One man had a great desire to get all the land along

the Mississippi River for France. He thought he would be doing his king a great service if he could travel over this land and claim it for his own country. This man's name was Robert de la Salle.

La Salle was born at Rouen, France, in 1643. He was a very capable boy and could do many things. His family was of good standing and great wealth. They gave La Salle an excellent education.

When he was twenty-three years of age, he sailed from France to seek his fortune in Canada. He was very anxious to find a northwest passage to China and India. Many men had been trying to find a shorter route to China ever since Columbus had discovered America. That is what Columbus was looking for when he found America.

La Salle sailed for America with the hope that he could find this passage which would make possible a shorter route to China. When he reached America, he settled near what is now the city of Montreal. He called the place La Chine or "China."

No one knows just where La Salle first traveled, but it was perhaps around Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, and on the Ohio River. He wanted to find more new land. He discovered the Ohio River; then he had to stop searching because he had used all his money.

La Salle wanted to do two things. First, he wanted to establish trading posts at various places on the

Great Lakes and along the Mississippi River. He called this "planting French flowers." Second, he wanted to start a colony at the mouth of the Mississippi River. He planned to trade in furs with the Indians and, in that way, make more money to continue his travels. He had to protect his fur-trading posts, and in order to do this, it was necessary to build forts.

In order to get money, men, and ships, he went back to France. He asked the king of France to help him. The king gave him money and ships and also told him to travel over the land along the Mississippi River.

When La Salle returned from France, he went back to the Great Lakes. No one had ever traveled in this part of the country. He decided to build a large boat, so that he could go all over these great bodies of water. It was necessary for him to build it above the Niagara River, because the boat could not go over the Niagara Falls. He named his new boat the *Griffin*.

La Salle and his men had many difficulties. He had sent a number of men to Fort Frontenac to bring supplies to the *Griffin*. The boat in which they were bringing the supplies was wrecked on Lake Ontario and nearly everything was lost.

La Salle left a few of his men in charge of building the boat and started out to find supplies. He took two men and a dog with him. He planned to make a sledge and harness the dog to it to drag the supplies

back to where the other men were. He had to go to Fort Frontenac at the lower end of Lake Ontario for the things he needed.

It was two hundred and fifty miles to Fort Frontenac. The journey took a long time. Traveling was difficult because the men had to go through woods and over wet grounds, where there were no roads. It took them so long to make the journey that they did not return until the middle of the next summer.

When they returned, the *Griffin* was completed. This was happy news for La Salle. He was glad to know that his men had worked so well while he was away, and he was pleased to see that they had built a strong boat.

La Salle and his men sailed the *Griffin* over the waters of Lake Erie. It was the first boat that had ever sailed on this great lake. The Indians had no sailing vessels. They used only birch-bark canoes and did not dare to go far out on the water.

On August fourth, the little group started on a long voyage. They wanted to see how far west these lakes extended. The weather was stormy and the water was very rough, but in spite of all their difficulties they reached Green Bay, on the western shore of Lake Michigan, in September.

When La Salle first planned their trip many months before, he had sent out a number of men to buy furs

La Salle Traveling down Lake Michigan

from the Indians. He told these men to make a camp at Green Bay. La Salle promised that he and the other men would come later and pick them up.

The men who were at Green Bay were very glad to see La Salle and his men. They had been afraid that La Salle would never find them. They had worked hard all year and had a large number of furs for which they had traded with the Indians.

La Salle was happy to get these furs. He intended to sell them. He had borrowed a great deal of money which he was anxious to pay back; and he wanted money with which to buy more food and building materials and to pay his men. He also needed another vessel to use on the Mississippi River.

He gathered the furs, loaded them in the *Griffin*, and sent some of his men back to Canada with them. He told the men to sell the furs when they reached Canada and to pay off his debts.

La Salle wanted to find the mouth of the Mississippi River. He took fourteen men in four canoes and started traveling toward the south on the west side of the lake. He sent another party of men down the eastern shore of Lake Michigan. They had agreed to meet at the head of the lake.

The weather was very stormy, and the wind made great waves on the water. The lake was too rough for the canoes to float smoothly. The men were wet and

cold. They did not have room to take very much food, because the canoes were small. All they had to eat was a little corn.

On November first, they reached the mouth of the Saint Joseph River. The men wanted to go on before winter came. La Salle thought it would not be wise to go on before the other party arrived, so he put the men to work building a fort.

Around the houses they set up strong fences, called *palisades*. These fences were built by setting strong posts in the ground. The posts were close together, so that no one could go between them, and they were so high that no one could climb them. Besides, the top of each post was pointed so that it was not possible for a person to get over even if he climbed to the top. La Salle called this settlement Fort Miami.

In about twenty days, the other party of men, which had gone down the east shore of the lake, came. There were about thirty men in all. The entire party started up the Saint Joseph River. It took eight canoes to carry all the men.

La Salle made friends with the Indians, and they helped him by acting as guides through the wilderness and by hunting game for the white men. One day when the Indian guides were hunting, La Salle started out alone to search for a path that would lead from one river to another. While he was searching

for this path, a blinding snowstorm came. La Salle lost his way. He wandered about for many hours. After midnight, he saw the light of a fire and he thought that he had found a member of his own party. He tried to signal the man by firing his gun. But the shot frightened the Indian who had been sleeping by the fire so much that he jumped up and ran away. La Salle did not find his way back to his own camp until about four o'clock the next afternoon.

One of the friendly Indians guided La Salle and his party to the Illinois River. They followed this river until they came to a large town belonging to the Illinois Indians. There was no one in sight, for all the Indians were out on a great hunt. La Salle and his men found that the Indians had a large amount of corn stored away. The white men were very hungry, so helped themselves to all the corn that they wanted.

After a while, the Indians returned, and La Salle told the chief that he and his men had taken the corn because they were hungry. He also told the chief that they wanted to pay for all the corn they had taken. So La Salle gave the Indians many small articles in payment. The Indians knew that this white man was honest, so they were friendly to him. Later on, they did everything they could to help La Salle and his men.

La Salle waited a while to get news of the *Griffin*,

which had started to Canada with a load of furs. But he did not hear from it and he knew it must be lost. The boat was never heard from again. After La Salle had given up hope of finding the *Griffin*, he and his party started out.

When they came to Lake Peoria, La Salle decided to build another fort. The men had suffered a great deal from cold and hunger. Many of them wanted to turn back. La Salle would not consent, but some of them decided to return to Canada anyway.

Among those who went back were some of the best carpenters. This made it difficult for La Salle and the rest of the men to build the fort and to build boats to carry them down the Mississippi River when they reached it.

But they did not give up. They went ahead and finished their fort. La Salle named it *Creve-Cœur*, which means "heartbreak." They must have been very sad to have named this fort "heartbreak."

But, sad as they were, they did not give up. They began to cut down trees and to build a boat. The boat had to have sails. They did not have anything which could be used to make sails. The boat needed many other things which they did not have.

The only way to get these things was to go back to Fort Frontenac. So, La Salle selected three other men and a few good Indian guides and started back to

Canada. They traveled in two canoes and covered more than a thousand miles. They took with them powder, shot, warm covers, and skins for moccasins.

The journey was the most difficult they had ever made. They had to travel over much low, wet land. The heavy rains and melting snow had spread water over a large part of this country. In some places the water was frozen. Sometimes the streams were frozen, and they had to drag the canoes over the ice on sleds. Sometimes the ice was not thick enough to hold the men up and yet too thick for the canoes to pass through. When they could not float their canoes, there was only one other way to travel. That was to carry the canoes through the woods. But they could not travel a very great distance carrying the boats and heavy loads. So they hid the boats in the woods and started across the country for Lake Michigan.

The thick woods made traveling very slow. The bushes had thorns which tore their clothing into ribbons and scratched and cut their faces, hands, and legs. For three days they traveled in this way, and then they reached another low, wet country.

Sometimes they had to wade in the ice-cold water up to their waists. Often at night they removed their clothing and wrapped themselves in their warm covers to sleep. In the morning, they had to build a fire to thaw out their frozen clothing before they could put it

The Journey to Fort Frontenac

on. Thus they traveled for sixty-five days. Finally they reached Fort Frontenac safely.

When the journey was completed, La Salle did not take time to rest. As soon as possible, he sailed back with supplies for the new vessel that was to take him down the Mississippi River. They traveled as fast as they could and finally reached the fort he had made on the Saint Joseph River.

From here La Salle hurried on with only a few of his men and some of his faithful Indians. He was anxious to find the men he had left behind. Finally he reached the Illinois country. Here La Salle's heart was made sad, for he found that the Iroquois Indians had burned the town where his men had been located.

He spent the winter at Fort Miami, and the next May he returned again to Canada to get fresh supplies for another attempt to explore the Mississippi River.

On his second trip, he went down the Illinois River and finally reached the Mississippi River. This time he did not attempt to build a boat. He decided it was best to go down the river in canoes. In February, 1682, his party, which was made up of twenty-three Frenchmen, eighteen Indian men, ten Indian women, and three Indian children, paddled down the waters of the great Mississippi River.

After many exciting experiences, they reached the mouth of the river, where it flowed into the sea. La

Salle built a monument, and by its side he placed a cross. He took possession of all the land in the name of the king of France. He called the country over which he had traveled Louisiana. He named it for King Louis of France.

La Salle decided to plant a colony at the mouth of the Mississippi River. He returned to France and brought back four ships with two hundred and eighty men. Again La Salle had trouble. The ships could not find the mouth of the Mississippi River and sailed past it. They landed four hundred miles to the west of the river, on what is now the coast of Texas.

Here they built another fort and named it Saint Louis. During that summer, over thirty of the men and women died from disease. Two of the ships returned to France, and the other two were wrecked. This left the colony without a ship.

Those who remained tried again to find the mouth of the Mississippi, but they did not succeed. They spent the entire winter in searching for it. The men were in rags, and many of them lost their lives.

La Salle obtained five horses from the Indians and started to Canada for help. Twenty men stayed at Fort Saint Louis, while sixteen men with five horses started on their long journey. Their clothing was poor. It was ragged and patched with deerskin and sail cloth.

THE DEATH OF LA SALLE

La Salle had trouble with the men. They tried to kill him by poisoning his food. They tried, in every way they could think of, to get rid of their leader. Finally, one of them hid in the bushes and shot La Salle when he came near.

Thus ended the life of a great man. He had made the first journey through the wilderness to the mouth of the Mississippi River. He made claim, for France, to the country which later became a large part of the United States. He was one of the greatest and boldest explorers of the New World.

### Study Helps

1. Why were France, England, and Spain so greatly interested in America?
2. What part of the new country did France want?
3. Where and when was La Salle born?
4. What two things did La Salle want to do?
5. Why did he build forts?
6. What was the name of La Salle's new boat?
7. Why did La Salle send the *Griffin* to Canada with furs?
8. Describe the fort on the Saint Joseph River.
9. Tell the story of how La Salle became lost in the wilderness.
10. How did the Indians treat La Salle?
11. Why did some of La Salle's men leave him?
12. Describe the journey La Salle made to Fort Frontenac for sails.

13. What mark did La Salle leave at the mouth of the Mississippi River to show that it belonged to the king of France?
14. Did La Salle do the two things he started out to do?

## Things to Do

1. Make a list of ten things we have now that were not in our country three hundred years ago.
2. Find where each of the countries, France, England, and Spain, had colonies in America.
3. Make a map of the country over which La Salle traveled.
4. Build a toy boat like the *Griffin*.
5. Bring pictures of La Salle to show to the class.
6. Find out what kind of animals had to be killed to furnish furs for La Salle.
7. Make a list of reasons why you think La Salle was great.
8. Build a small fort like the one La Salle built on the Saint Joseph River.

## Tests

### I

Number a paper from 1 to 15. After each number write the word which completes the sentence with the same number.

1. People from France were living on the _____ River in America.
2. La Salle was born in the year _____.

3. When he was twenty-three years of age, he went to _____.
4. La Salle wanted to find a northwest passage to _____.
5. He discovered the _____ River.
6. The two things La Salle wanted to do were (*a*) _____, (*b*) _____.
7. He named his new boat the _____.
8. The trip to Fort Frontenac was very difficult because _____.
9. La Salle needed money because _____.
10. The fence around La Salle's fort was called a _____.
11. The Indians liked La Salle because _____.
12. Creve-Cœur means _____.
13. Some of the difficulties La Salle had in America were (*a*) _____, (*b*) _____, (*c*) _____.
14. La Salle found the mouth of the _____ River.
15. La Salle called the country Louisiana in honor of _____.

## II

Number a paper from 1 to 16. After each number, write *yes* if the sentence to which it corresponds is true; write *no* if the sentence is not true.

1. La Salle traveled by railroad in America.
2. France wanted England and Spain to have all the land in America.
3. There are no rivers in Europe as large as the Mississippi.
4. La Salle wanted land in America for himself.

5. La Salle's family was rich.
6. La Salle went to Canada.
7. He wanted to find China.
8. He discovered Lake Erie.
9. La Salle's boat was named *Montreal.*
10. La Salle wanted to trade with the Indians for furs.
11. La Salle built a school on the Saint Joseph River.
12. The Indians were friendly with La Salle.
13. La Salle took the *Griffin* back to France with him.
14. La Salle found the mouth of the Mississippi River.
15. He left a successful colony there.
16. La Salle died in France.

## A GREAT ENGLISH SAILOR

Henry Hudson lived in London when he was a small boy. He used to go down to the docks to watch the great boats come into the harbor at London. He listened to the sailors as they told wonderful stories of countries far away. He decided that when he grew to be a man he would be a sailor and visit these strange countries.

He knew that many brave sailors had tried to find a passage around the northern part of America. The people of England and Europe did a great deal of trading with the people of India and China. It was thought that if a passage around the northern part of America could be found, the distance would be much shorter and it would not take so long to make the trip.

Of course we know now that there is no way that a boat can sail around the northern part of America. A voyage cannot be made that way because of the large amount of ice in the northern seas. But sailors in those days did not know as much about America as we do now. They thought it was possible to find such a passage. Many sailors had tried to find it but no one had ever been successful.

HENRY HUDSON LISTENING TO THE SAILORS

Henry Hudson wanted to try to find the short route to India and China. He obtained some English ships and made two attempts to find this passage. Both times he failed.

Then in 1609, the Dutch East India Company employed Hudson to sail for them. They gave him one small boat called the *Half Moon.* In the spring, Hudson employed all the men he needed, and the little boat was loaded with supplies. The little Dutch vessel, bound for the great North, started on its voyage. Hudson believed that this time he would find the short route to India.

He sailed from Amsterdam, Holland, with a crew of twenty men. He took with him his son John. He sailed toward the northwest.

A month later he was trying to make his way through the great Arctic Ocean. Hudson found many difficulties in this great ocean. Great blocks of ice lay on every side of his boat. The sailors began to complain of the terrible cold. They were afraid that they would freeze to death or that their boat would be sunk by the great blocks of ice. The difficulties were so great that Hudson turned his boat toward the southwest, determined to find a way past North America.

It happened that Captain John Smith and Henry Hudson were good friends. Smith had written to Hudson from Virginia and had told him about his own

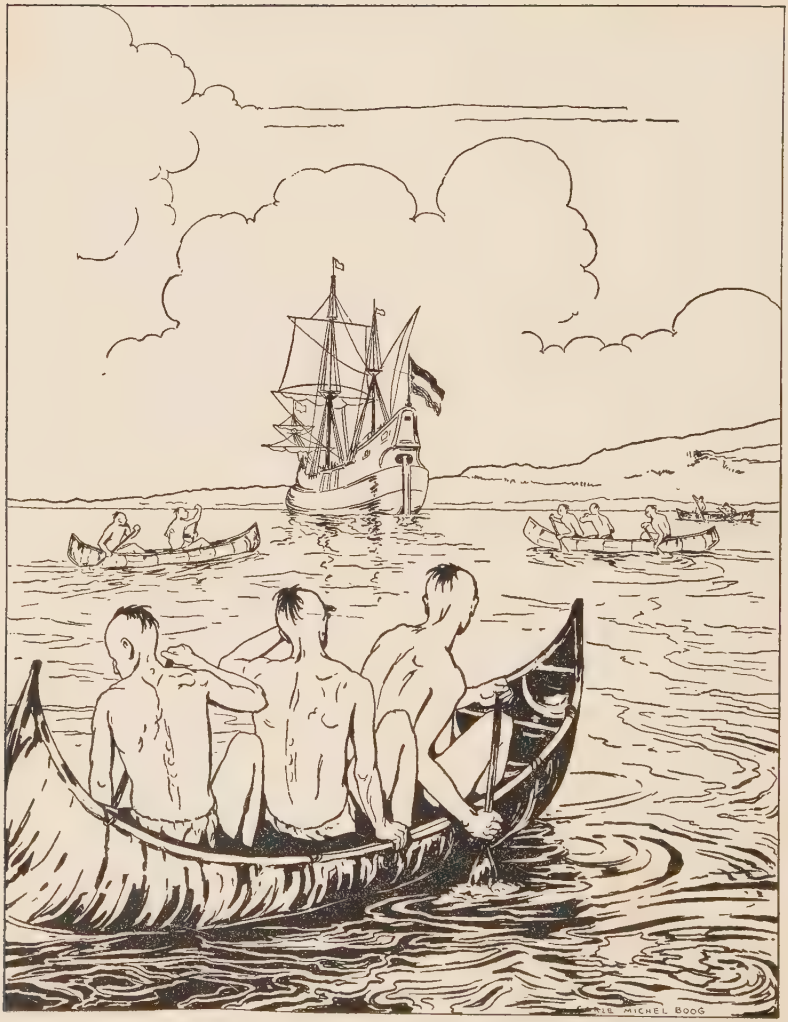
attempts to find the passage through America. Smith had told Hudson that he believed that there was a way through America, south of Virginia. That was the reason why Hudson turned the *Half Moon* toward the southwest.

About the fourth of July, Hudson came to the Grand Banks of Newfoundland. He saw a number of French fishing boats fishing for codfish. The *Half Moon* was stopped, and Hudson and his men caught a number of fish for themselves. These fish tasted very good to the sailors who had been eating salt meat for so long.

They sailed on and finally came to a great island with a beautiful harbor close by. This island is now called Manhattan. Hudson claimed the new land for the Dutch and named it New Netherland.

The *Half Moon* had hardly stopped when a number of small birch-bark canoes came out from the shore. The red-skinned owners of these boats rowed nearer and nearer to the great strange-looking white bird, as they called the white-sailed ship. Slowly they circled round and round the *Half Moon*. At last, seeing no signs of danger, the Indians came close to the ship. Leaning over the side, Hudson very kindly asked the red men to come aboard.

After this first visit, the Indians came again and brought presents of grapes, furs, skins, tobacco, and corn. In return, the sailors gave them tools and beads.




FRIENDLY INDIANS VISIT THE *HALF MOON*

A few days later the *Half Moon* was under sail again. It made its way up a great river which now bears the name of Hudson. Hudson and his men were afraid the Indians might attack them. They captured two Indians and took them along on the boat. They thought that the Indians would be afraid to make an attack as long as these two were held, for fear that the white men would kill the two prisoners. But the two Indians jumped from the boat and managed to swim to shore.

By the time Hudson had sailed as far as the place where Albany now is, the hope that he had found a way by water to the Pacific had gradually faded away. Hudson was very much disappointed at finding that the water was not deep enough for boats, and he feared all the time that he would run the ship into mud. He turned his ship about and started again for the sea. This was Henry Hudson's only visit to the great river that now bears his name.

On the way back down the river, the *Half Moon* was surrounded by Indians. The two who had escaped had gathered a number of warriors together to try to capture the strange vessel which carried the white men.

It seemed that the whole river was alive with Indians. Arrows began to fly. They struck the sails and the deck of the *Half Moon*. The Indians came

closer. They left their canoes and climbed aboard the big ship, waving their tomahawks and giving their sharp and terrible war cry.

Things began to look badly for the sailors on the *Half Moon*. Then Hudson commanded his men to turn the cannon on the Indians. Some of the men fired the cannon and others shot at the Indians with their rifles. The cannon blew up the canoes and the rifles killed the Indians. The Indians could not understand why their warriors should die without an arrow. They saw the flash of the powder and heard the roar of the guns. They thought the white men had thunder and lightning in their hands. They fled from the boats as fast as they could and ran to the thick woods to hide. This was the first time they had ever seen a gun.

When Hudson reached the mouth of the Hudson River he started back across the Atlantic Ocean. He reached England first and stopped at Dartmouth. He then sailed on to Holland.

He wrote a very interesting report of his voyage. In it he told everything that had happened on his voyage and said that he still believed that India could be reached by sailing toward the northwest. He gave this report to the Dutch East India Company, for which he had sailed. He asked for more money and more ships to try again to find the passage through

America. The officers of the Dutch East India Company read the report very carefully and asked Hudson to meet with them to talk it over.

But the English did not want Hudson to sail again for the Dutch, and they asked him to come back to England. Hudson returned to England and was employed by the London Company to make a voyage to America to try to find a short route to India. The London Company gave Hudson a ship called the *Discovery*.

He sailed for America and guided his ship much farther north than he had on his former voyage. He sailed past Iceland and Greenland and directed the boat straight toward the northwest.

After many hardships, the party entered a great bay that now bears the name of Hudson. By the middle of November, their ship was frozen in the ice and they could not move. It was dreadfully cold, food was growing scarce, and the sailors were unhappy. They wanted to return home but Hudson made them go on.

Late in the spring, the ice began to break away. The sailors were determined to go home at once. Hudson was just as determined to go on toward the west. The crew would not sail west, and Hudson would not turn back.

Hudson's crew was not a good one. The men were

not brave, as sailors usually are. Many of them were bad men. They threatened to kill Hudson and his son John. They stole food from one another and hid it away. They fought among themselves like wild men. They would not obey their captain and when Hudson wanted to go toward the west, they turned against him.

Finally, they bound Hudson and six other men, who were Hudson's best friends, and put them into an open boat. At first, they towed the small boat with its six or seven men behind the *Discovery*. But when they reached the open sea, they cut the rope, raised the sail of the *Discovery*, and started for England.

What became of Henry Hudson, what he suffered, or how long he and his companions lived is not known. No one will ever know whether Hudson and his men lived to reach the shore or whether their little boat was crushed in the ice of the sea. It is probably true that the brave English sailor went down in the icy waters of Hudson Bay.

Although Hudson did not find a short route to India, he did find two important bodies of water that now bear his name. One of these is the Hudson River; the other is Hudson Bay, which he discovered when he was exploring the Arctic Ocean. Both these are important to the world, and it is right that they should be named after this brave English sailor.

HUDSON AND HIS FRIENDS ARE LEFT AT SEA

## Study Helps

1. Why did sailors want to find a passage around the northern part of America?
2. Why was it impossible to find such a passage?
3. Tell about the journey of the *Half Moon.*
4. How did John Smith try to help Hudson?
5. What is New Netherland called now?
6. What river is named for Hudson?
7. How did Hudson get along with the Indians?
8. For what two countries did Hudson sail?
9. What became of Hudson?
10. What two things of importance did Hudson do?

## Things to Do

1. Find London and Amsterdam on the map or globe.
2. Find the names of other men besides Hudson who wanted to find a northwest passage to China and India.
3. Find out more about the London Company and the Dutch East India Company.
4. Tell the class all you know about men who, in late years, have traveled in the Far North.
5. Draw a map showing the part of North America over which Hudson traveled.
6. Compare New Netherland with the Manhattan of to-day.
7. Find other pictures of Henry Hudson.
8. Make cut-out pictures of Indians and canoes.

9. Make a list of ways in which Indians could help white men.
10. Make a list of ways in which white men could help Indians.

## Tests

### I

Number a paper from 1 to 7. After each number write the words necessary to complete the sentence with the same number.

1. Henry Hudson lived in (*Amsterdam*, *Rome*, *London*).
2. He wanted to be a (*hunter*, *sailor*, *soldier*).
3. Sailors wanted to find a passage around the northern part of (*Africa*, *America*, *Europe*).
4. They wanted a short way to (*India*, *Manhattan*, *Hudson Bay*).
5. Hudson had difficulties because the climate was (*very hot*, *very cold*, *very rainy*).
6. New Netherland was claimed for the (*Dutch*, *English*, *French*).
7. Hudson found the (*Mississippi*, *Hudson*, *Ohio*) River.

### II

Number a paper from 1 to 15. After each number write the words which will complete the sentence with the same number.

1. When Hudson was small, he lived in _____.
2. He wanted to be a _____.
3. The people of Europe wanted _____ from India.

4. The first company to employ Hudson was _____.
5. His small boat was called the _____.
6. He sailed from _____.
7. It was difficult to get through the Arctic Ocean because _____.
8. Near Newfoundland Hudson and his men caught _____.
9. New Netherland is now called _____.
10. Hudson found the _____ River.
11. He also found _____ Bay.
12. The Indians fought against Hudson with _____ and _____.
13. The company in England for which Hudson sailed was called the _____ Company.
14. This company gave him a ship called the _____.
15. Hudson did not get back to England because _____.

# Part Four

## Heroes of the Colonization of America

The First English Colony in America
Captain John Smith's Adventures
The Founder of Pennsylvania

## THE FIRST ENGLISH COLONY IN AMERICA

Walter Raleigh was born and lived in England. When he was small he learned to love the ocean. Many long hours he sat and listened to the stories that the English sailors told him about the great sea. He made many toy boats and sailed them on ponds and small streams. He planned that, when he became a man, he would go out in a great ship to other countries across the sea.

He liked to read and study. The books he chose were always about brave deeds men had done. Walter's mother and father, who were of high rank, wanted their son to have a good education. They decided to send him to Oxford University. There he was taught by the wisest men of the time.

When he was seventeen years of age, he left Oxford and went to France. There, Raleigh joined the French army, where he became a brave and faithful soldier. After belonging to the French army for six years, Raleigh decided that he would rather serve his own country, so he went back to England. He joined the English army in the war against Spain. Later he took a small army to Ireland, where he was successful as its leader.

Queen Elizabeth was the ruler of England at that time. She was a very wise woman and even to-day she is thought of as one of the greatest rulers England ever had. When she needed advice, she asked it of wise and brave men.

Walter Raleigh was one of these men. Of all those who advised her, she liked Raleigh best. He tried in every way he could to please the queen. He wrote poems telling her what a good queen he thought she was.

One day when the queen and her maids were out walking, they came to a muddy place in the path. There was a crowd watching the queen, for the people loved her. She was a very beautiful woman, and on this day she wore a lovely shiny dress which had a very high collar.

When the queen started to cross the muddy place, Walter Raleigh was standing near. He did not want the queen to spoil her pretty shoes. He quickly took off his own beautiful velvet coat and spread it over the mud for her to walk upon. Raleigh was happy because he could do this for his queen. His act of kindness made the queen like him more than ever.

Raleigh was still a young man when his half-brother, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, decided to go on a voyage of discovery to America. Raleigh wanted to go along, and his half brother gave his consent.

RALEIGH SPREADS HIS CLOAK FOR THE QUEEN

Queen Elizabeth was very anxious for these men to go across the ocean to America in order to find land for her country. In those days, if Englishmen found land it belonged to England, and if English people went to live there, it was called an English colony. This voyage was not successful, and Sir Humphrey Gilbert and Walter Raleigh had to return home without starting a colony.

While Raleigh was in America, he saw the Indians smoking tobacco. The English people had never seen tobacco. The Indians were the only people who ever used it. Raleigh learned to smoke while he was in America. When he returned to England, he took with him a large amount of Indian tobacco and some Indian pipes.

One day soon after his return to England, he sent his servant to get some wine for him. While the servant was gone, Raleigh filled his pipe and began smoking. The servant returned, bringing a large cup of wine. When he opened the door, the room was filled with smoke. The servant saw that the smoke was coming from the mouth of his master and became frightened. He thought his master was surely afire and, without stopping to find whether this was true, threw the whole cup of wine on Raleigh to put out the fire. The servant was much surprised when he learned that Raleigh had been smoking tobacco.

RALEIGH'S SERVANT PUTS OUT THE FIRE

Walter Raleigh did not want to give up his plans for starting a colony just because his first voyage had not been a success, so he and his brother planned to make another journey to the new continent. Many countries were trying to get land in that far-away place called America. There was much fighting out on the seas between these countries. This made the ocean dangerous and Queen Elizabeth decided that she would not let Raleigh go on the voyage that he and his brother had planned. She was afraid that he would be killed on the way.

Sir Humphrey Gilbert had to go without him. It was better that Raleigh did not go, because on that very voyage his brother was drowned during a storm on the ocean and the ship was broken to pieces by the waves.

The death of Raleigh's brother made him sad, but he did not give up his idea of starting a colony in America. He wanted to try again. However the queen would not allow him to cross the sea. Elizabeth had given Raleigh land and made him a rich man. He spent his money to send other men to do the work which he so much wanted done.

Raleigh bought two ships and fitted them for a voyage. He sent them across the sea to the part of our country which we now call North Carolina. From there, the ships sailed north a short distance to a place called Roanoke Island.

They found Indians on this island. The Indians treated them in a kind and friendly way, although they could not understand a word that was spoken to them by the English and the English could not understand them.

The men from England asked the Indians the name of the place. The Indians, not understanding the question at all, said "Win-gan-da-coa" which means, "What pretty clothes you wear." The English thought that Win-gan-da-coa was the name of the country.

They went home to England and told Queen Elizabeth that they had found a country called Win-gan-da-coa. The queen wanted the country named in honor of her, so she had it called Virginia, because she was a virgin queen — that is, a queen who was not married.

During this time Queen Elizabeth had grown to like Raleigh so much that she had made him a knight, but she still would not let him go out on the dangerous seas. He wanted to go see the new country that his men had discovered, and he was very anxious to send some English people there to live.

He fitted out seven well-armed ships. Sir Richard Grenville was put in command, and more than a hundred people went with him to the new country. The people were called *colonists*, because they were going to start a colony.

They crossed the sea without trouble and reached

the new land. Their ships were full of many beautiful things which the Indians had never seen. One Indian saw a silver cup and thought it so pretty that he stole it. This made the captain of one of the ships very angry, and he set fire to the Indian's field of corn. Of course this made all the Indians angry and trouble began at once between the Indians and the English people.

When the ships in which they had come went back to England, the people were left in a strange land with angry Indians all around them. The colonists suffered because they did not have enough food and clothes. The Indians caused great trouble for them during the whole time. After a year, Sir Francis Drake, who had been fighting for England on the ocean, came and took the colonists back home again.

Raleigh's old servant, who had gone along to America, took some tobacco and potatoes back to England. He gave them to Sir Walter Raleigh. The potatoes were planted in Raleigh's garden, and they were the first potatoes grown in England.

Sir Walter Raleigh was sorry that the people he had sent to America had had so much trouble, but he did not want to give up his plans for an English colony in America. He sent ships again. This time he sent one hundred and fifty people. Seventeen of them were women.

They landed in the same place where the others before them had lived. The Indians were angry when they saw white people coming again. However, the ships landed and the people started building their homes.

The English people had not been there very long when a little girl was born. Her parents' name was Dare. They named their little girl Virginia, the name that had been given to the country. It is said that Virginia Dare was the first white child to be born on the soil of the United States. John White, the governor of the colony, was Virginia Dare's grandfather.

The Indians had not forgotten that white men had destroyed their crops. Because of this, they were ready to give the colonists all the trouble possible. The colonists became frightened. They asked Governor White to return to England with the ships which had brought them over and to bring back supplies and more men from home. Governor White did not want to do this but finally consented and went back to England.

It was three years before he returned. He wanted to come back to America at once but could not because England was at war with Spain and English ships were not safe on the seas. Several ships with supplies were started to America by Sir Walter Raleigh

and Governor White, but the Spanish ships stopped them and took their load.

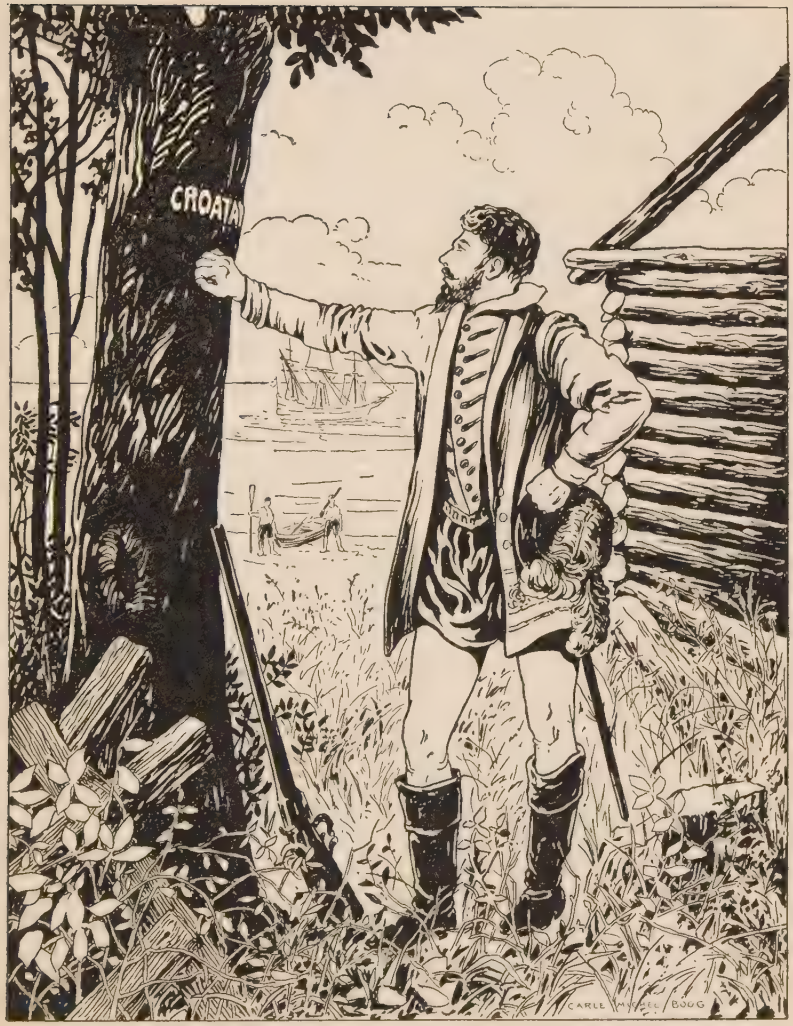
When Governor White did return there were no colonists where he had left them. On a tree was carved CROATAN. This was the name of an island fifty miles away. White wanted to go to this island to see if the colonists were safe. On account of storms, the captain of the ships would not go there.

Sir Walter Raleigh did not forget the people he had sent to the new country. Twice he fitted out ships to take them food and clothes which they might need, but both times the ships were destroyed on the sea. The lost colonists never were found. Either they had been killed by Indians or they had moved to some other part of the country.

After this Sir Walter Raleigh did not send any more people to America, but he still thought that some day England would have a colony there. "I shall yet live to see it an English nation," he said.

The brave and strong-hearted Sir Walter Raleigh spent his last days in prison. His good friend, Queen Elizabeth, died and a king became ruler of England. The king did not like Raleigh and had him put into prison.

It is said that when Raleigh was about to be beheaded by the king's order he gave his hat to a poor man saying, "You need this more than I shall."




On a Tree Was Carved Croatan

Although Raleigh did not succeed in establishing an English colony in America he did his best, and he helped to make the way easier for others who did succeed.

### Study Helps

1. What act of kindness did Raleigh do for the queen?
2. What great school in England did Raleigh attend?
3. Tell about his trip to America.
4. What happened to Sir Humphrey Gilbert?
5. What did Raleigh want to do in America?
6. Why would Queen Elizabeth not allow Raleigh to make the second trip to America?
7. How many times do you find in the story that Raleigh tried to start an English colony in America?
8. How did potatoes first get to England?
9. How did Raleigh attempt to save the last colony he sent to America?
10. Who was the first white child born in America?

### Things to Do

1. Find out all you can about Queen Elizabeth's court.
2. Tell in your own words what it meant to be a knight.
3. Find another story in this book which tells about a coat.
4. Dramatize the scene when Raleigh spread his coat for Queen Elizabeth.
5. Find other pictures of Queen Elizabeth and Raleigh.
6. Find out all you can about Oxford University.
7. Describe the kind of ships Raleigh sent to America.

8. Draw a map of the places visited in America by the people Raleigh sent over.
9. Find England and Spain on the globe.
10. Write a short story telling what you think happened to the last colony sent by Raleigh to America.
11. Write out some of the reasons why you think we should remember Sir Walter Raleigh.

## Tests

### I

Number a paper from 1 to 14. After each number write the words which complete the sentence with the same number.

1. The name of the ruler of England who helped Raleigh was _____.
2. Raleigh attended _____ University.
3. When he was seventeen, Raleigh joined the _____ Army.
4. Raleigh wanted to establish a colony in _____.
5. The first white child born in America was _____.
6. The captain of the ship burned the Indians' field of corn because _____.
7. Raleigh's old servant took _____ and _____ to England.
8. The governor of the colony was _____.
9. Virginia was named by _____.
10. The Indians became angry with the white people because _____.
11. England's war with _____ kept Raleigh from sending supplies to America.

12. Croatan was the name of _____.
13. Raleigh was great because _____.
14. The Queen made Raleigh one of her _____.

## II

Number a paper from 1 to 5. After each number write the words which complete the sentence with the same number.

1. Sir Walter Raleigh (*did not like Queen Elizabeth, was afraid of her, was kind to her*).
2. The name of Raleigh's half-brother was (*John White, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Sir Francis Drake*).
3. When Raleigh was a small boy he thought he would (*become a farmer, go to countries across the sea, conquer the world*).
4. Raleigh did not go on the second trip with his brother because (*he was afraid, the queen would not let him go, his brother did not want him*).
5. After Sir Humphrey Gilbert was drowned, Raleigh (*was afraid to send ships to America, spent his money to send ships to America, could not get anyone to go to America*).

## CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH'S ADVENTURES

Sir Walter Raleigh was not the only Englishman who was interested in the New World. Many people thought that gold and silver lay all over the ground and could be had for just picking it up. Many stories were told in England of the great wealth that could be had in this new and wonderful country. Strange as it may seem, people believed these stories. Many wanted to come to America so that they could pick up some of this gold and become rich.

A number of merchants and rich men formed companies to bring settlers to the New World. Two companies were formed. One was called the London Company, and the other was called the Plymouth Company. Each of these companies asked the king for a charter which would give them a right to a part of the land in America. A charter is a paper on which is written the king's order giving people certain rights and powers. The king gave them the charter, as they requested.

The charter which the king gave to the people stated that those who went to America would still be citizens of England. It also told the people just what they

were to do in the new land. They were to establish the same kind of church that they had in England. They were not to own any land until five years had passed. For the first five years, they were to put all their crops into one big storehouse and each family was to receive the same amount of grain and food.

The owners of the companies did not have any trouble finding people to go to America. Among those who asked to be allowed to go was a young man by the name of John Smith. John Smith's mother and father had died when he was a small boy. He grew up, like many other boys of his time, with a love of excitement and adventure. At an early age, he ran away from home, seeking adventure in foreign lands.

He had just returned to England when these companies were being formed. He at once asked to go to America. The owners of the company were glad to have him go, because he had had some experience as a sailor and as a soldier in foreign lands.

But for some reason, many of the men did not like him very well. They told the story that John Smith was trying to start trouble among them. The officers of the company believed this story and had John Smith put into chains for most of the trip across the ocean.

The company sent three ships with about one hundred and twenty colonists and forty sailors. They did

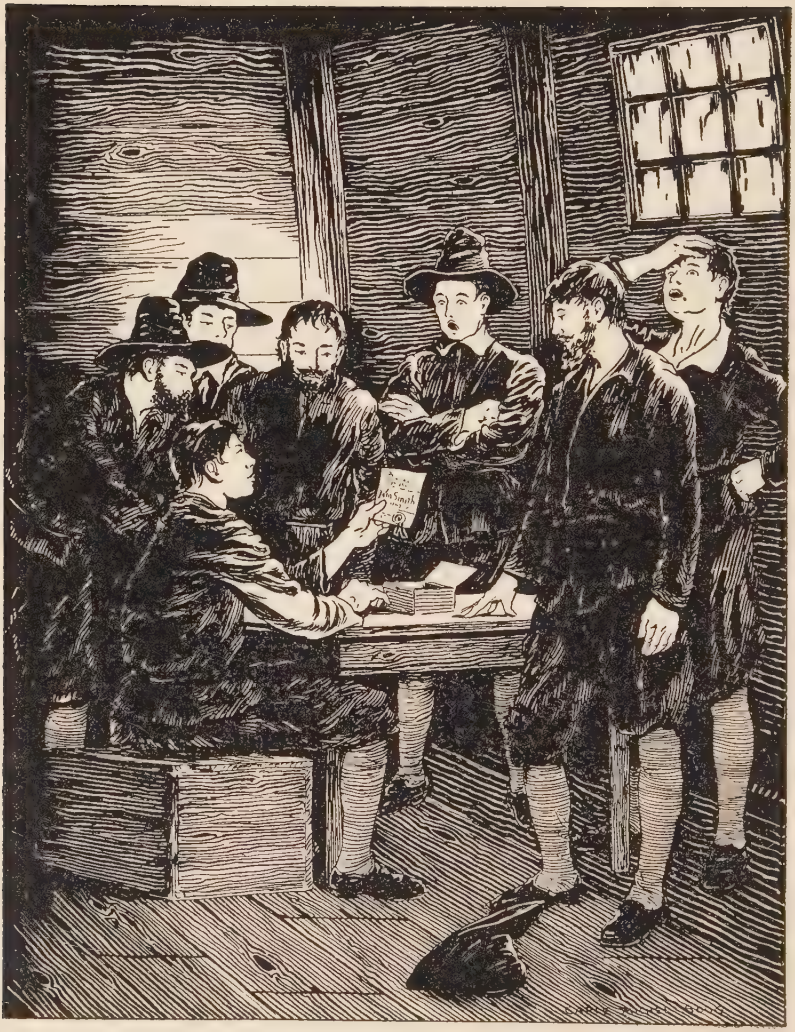
not know much about the Atlantic coast of America so, of course, did not know where to try to land.

Fortunately, a gale blew them into the mouth of what is now called Chesapeake Bay. They sailed up this bay to the James River. They decided to make a settlement on the banks of this river. They selected a place where they could tie their ships to the trees, yet where the water was deep enough for the ships not to be in the mud. They called their settlement Jamestown.

Before they left England the king, who liked to do things in a secret way, gave the colonists a sealed box which they were not to open until they reached the new land. In this box were the names of the men who were to govern the colony.

As soon as they reached America they opened the box. Now who do you suppose was named as one of the governors of the company? The very man whom they had had in chains for thirteen weeks, John Smith. Imagine how surprised they were to find the king had named this young man as one of the leaders of the colony.

John Smith soon proved himself very valuable to the colonists. Living conditions were not easy. There were no stores, no places of business, nothing but just a great wilderness. The trees had to be cut down and houses built before the colonists had any shelter. The



Opening the King's Box

only food they had was what they raised for themselves or killed by hunting.

Most of the men who came in this company called themselves "gentlemen." They had never done any work in all their lives. They expected to come to America and get great wealth without work. Many of them were very much surprised that they did not find gold lying all about on the ground. These men felt that they were being placed on the same level as servants if they were called upon to work. They did not know that it was honorable to work. They would not help to cut down the trees or to build the houses for shelter. They refused to work in the fields. They wanted to dress in fine clothes, have an easy time, and let others do the work.

Many times the whole colony would have starved if it had not been for Captain John Smith. He went to the Indians and got food for his people. Finally, he was made leader of the entire colony.

He decided to make these lazy men work. He gave the order that those who did not work should not eat. The men still refused to work, and they complained bitterly against Smith. Captain Smith, however, would not let them have anything to eat. Finally they became so hungry that they had to go to work to keep from starving. Smith set them to work cutting down trees to build houses and plowing the ground and tend-

ing the crops. But these men were not used to work and were not much good at it. They hurt their hands, and their muscles became so sore that they could hardly walk. But Smith was determined that they should help keep the colony from starving, so he made them go on with their tasks. After a while they became accustomed to the work and went about it with more success. The colony improved a great deal after this; the crops were better and there was more to eat. The colonists did not have to depend on the Indians for their food.

The country around was thinly settled by Indians. Sometimes men from Jamestown went out in boats to trade with the Indians for food. Often they had to fight the Indians to get them to trade, but afterwards they paid a high price for what they bought.

Because of the unfriendly Indians, some one had to guard the settlement at all times. Each man took a turn at watching every third night, lying on the cold ground in all kinds of weather. Then he stood guard all the next day. Naturally, he became very tired.

For several years, the colonists had a difficult time. Food was scarce and hard to get. During the first year, the only food they had each day was a small can of barley soaked in water and divided among five men. The only water they had was taken from the river. Sometimes this water was salty and sometimes it was

dirty. Many of the colonists became sick and died because of the poor drinking water.

They were living close to the swamps along the river. It was wet here and not at all healthy. Many of the colonists had fevers and other diseases. So many of the people became ill, that there were not enough well persons to take care of the sick.

When fall came, the people began to get better. Smith decided he would make a trip up the Chickahominy River to get more corn. He also wanted to see if he could find a passage through the land which would give a shorter route to India. He thought that if he could find a passage to the South Sea, as they called the Pacific Ocean, it would lead to India. Smith thought the South Sea was not far from their settlement and that he could reach it through the Chickahominy River.

He took nine men and went up this river until the water became so shallow that the boat would not float. Smith went on in a canoe, which needed much less water than the boat. He took two men with him and left seven others to take care of the boat. He gave orders to keep the boat in midstream. The men disobeyed him and went on the shore. One of them was caught by the Indians. The other six escaped to the boat.

It happened that about two hundred Indians were

in that neighborhood on a hunting trip. The Indians learned from the man they took prisoner that Smith and his two companions had gone in the canoe about twenty miles farther up the river.

The Indians set out after Smith and his party and, before long, found their camp. They killed Smith's companions, who were sleeping by the fire. Then they went in search of Smith, who was away getting food. They surprised him and, although he fought bravely, finally captured him.

The Indians took Smith to their camp and tied him to a tree. They planned to kill him. Smith reached in his pocket and, taking out a compass, began to look at it. Smith had taken this compass with him to tell direction, so that he would not be lost. The Indians had never seen a compass before. They, too, began to look at it and to watch the strange actions of the needle. The Indians thought this instrument was "bad medicine," as they called it, and were afraid of Smith. So instead of killing him, they decided to keep him and hold a council as to what to do with him.

Smith took a piece of wood from the ground and wrote a message on it to his friends waiting in the boat. He asked one of the Indians to take the piece of wood to his friends. The Indians did this and they were surprised to see that Smith's party understood his message. They thought that this strange man had

THE INDIANS LOOK AT SMITH'S COMPASS

made a piece of wood talk. They did not know anything about writing, and this was the first time they had ever seen such a thing. They thought he must be a very wonderful man if he could make wood talk.

Instead of killing him, they took him from village to village and showed him to their people. This gave John Smith the best opportunity he had ever had to study the ways of the Indians.

Powhatan was the chief of all these Indians. The Indians decided to show John Smith to him. They wanted to ask their great chief what they should do with their wonderful prisoner. They took him to the village where Powhatan lived.

Powhatan called a great council, in which all the warriors of the tribe took part. They tried to decide what was the best thing to do with John Smith. They were almost afraid to kill him, for he was a man who could make wood talk. But after they had spent a long time talking things over, they decided they had better kill him.

During all this time, Smith had been allowed to talk and play with the children. Powhatan's little girl, Pocahontas, had come to see this strange prisoner. Smith had talked to her and had shown her the many wonderful things he had in his pockets. Pocahontas liked this strange, pale-faced man and had listened eagerly to his wonderful stories.

She was very sorry when she heard that the council had decided to kill the prisoner. She went to her father and asked him not to kill John Smith but to make him a member of the tribe. Her father said that he could do nothing about it, as the wisest men of the council had said that he must die.

So John Smith was bound hand and foot and taken out to be killed. His head was placed on a great log and a warrior raised a large ax to kill him. Pocahontas, who was standing near by with the rest of the people, rushed forward and threw herself upon the head of her friend. The Indian did not strike but demanded that the little girl be taken away so that she should not be hurt. Pocahontas begged that her friend might be allowed to live. Powhatan could not refuse the desires of his daughter and commanded that the white man be spared.

Smith was made a member of the tribe and allowed to wander about the village, while some one guarded him so that he could not run away. After some time Powhatan told him that he might return to his friends. Smith lost no time in hurrying back to the settlement.

When he returned, he once more worked very hard for the colony. Then, nine ships with five hundred more colonists came. Smith had brought the Indians under control, but with the arrival of the newcomers

Pocahontas Saves Smith's Life

his leadership ended. The newcomers refused to obey his commands. They robbed and injured the Indians, who attacked them in turn.

Smith did his best to smooth matters out, but these men were just as useless as the first had been. They, too, considered themselves "gentlemen" and refused to work. They found some yellow stones which they thought were gold. They loaded a large ship with these yellow stones and sent it back to England. How foolish they must have felt when they learned that the stones were not gold but only yellow rocks!

The king of England began to expect more of the colonists than he should. He did not know the conditions under which the people were living. He did not know the hardships they were enduring. The king expected the colonists to get rich quickly in this new and wonderful land.

Smith got ready a shipload of tar, pitch, potash, and lumber, and sent it back to England when the ship returned. He sent a letter to the king telling him that he must not expect the colonists to pick up gold when they could hardly make a living. In this letter, he also told the king that the colony would be better off if he would send some workers and not so many "gentlemen." He finally made the people in far away England realize what a hard time the people of the colonies were having.

Powhatan had expected the people of the colony to return to their homes in England. He became very angry when he heard that they were going to stay. He planned to kill all the colonists. But his daughter learned of his plans and told Captain John Smith of them.

Smith sent word to Powhatan that the Indians could attack the colonists whenever they wanted to, because he was ready for them.

This surprised Powhatan very much. He wondered how Smith knew that the Indians were going to attack them. He was sure that it had been kept a secret and that no one knew it but himself and his warriors. He thought that Smith must be a wonderful man to know of his plans without being told. He thought he had better not attack such a man. After this, Smith and the colonists had no further trouble with the Indians.

One day, about two years later, John Smith lay sleeping on his boat. He was very tired, for he had been working hard. While he was sleeping, a bag of gunpowder, which was on the boat, exploded and Smith was hurt severely. At first the people thought he was going to die, but they managed to save him. He had to be sent back to England, however, where he could receive better care.

John Smith never saw his colony again. But he was always interested in the colonists, and each year he

received news concerning them and what they were doing.

After Smith had returned to England he had a pleasant surprise. Little Pocahontas, who had now grown to be a beautiful young lady, came to visit him. She had married a young Englishman by the name of John Rolfe. She was known as Lady Rebecca. She was very happy to see her old friend again. She and John Smith had many good times talking over the many events of their lives in America. John Smith introduced Pocahontas to all the king's court and she was well received by them. She was honored and loved by all.

After Captain Smith left, the colonists suffered many hardships. Presently a new governor came out to Virginia, however, and under his wise rule conditions improved. The colony at Jamestown had many hard times but it was never given up entirely, so it had the honor of being the first lasting English colony in America.

### Study Helps

1. What was in the charter which the king of England gave to the company that came to America?
2. Why did many people want to come to America?
3. Why was John Smith put into chains while crossing the ocean?

4. Tell how John Smith was made governor of the new colony.
5. Why did the people who settled in this new country have to work?
6. Why did the "gentlemen" not want to work?
7. How did John Smith make these lazy men work?
8. Why did many colonists become ill?
9. Why did John Smith go up the Chickahominy River?
10. When the Indians first captured John Smith, why did they not kill him?
11. Tell how Pocahontas saved Smith.
12. What foolish thing did the "gentlemen" in the colony do?
13. What did John Smith send back to England?
14. Why did Powhatan plan to kill all the colonists?
15. Why did Smith go back to England?
16. What became of Pocahontas?
17. Did Smith ever see her after he returned to England?

## Things to Do

1. Find out about other charters which were granted by the king of England.
2. Tell the class what it means to be a citizen.
3. What kind of church did the people have in England?
4. Dramatize the scene when the king's box was opened at the end of the voyage.
5. List the articles of food you think the people in John Smith's colony had to eat.
6. Make a cut-out poster picture of Smith showing his compass to the Indians.

7. Bring a compass to class.
8. Draw a map of the country occupied by the Virginia colony.
9. Write on a piece of paper the message which you think John Smith wrote on the chip of wood which he sent to his friends on the boat?
10. Find out all you can about tar and potash.
11. If you are keeping a notebook, find a picture of John Smith and paste it in.

## Tests

Find the parts of sentences which go together and copy the complete sentences on paper.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Gentlemen who came to America wanted | adventure and excitement. |
| 2. The charter was given by | into chains. |
| 3. After five years, the colonists could own | the Indians gave them food. |
| 4. John Smith loved | to get rich. |
| 5. Men on the boat put John Smith | to save his life. |
| 6. John Smith's name was found | an Indian chief. |
| 7. John Smith was finally made | the king. |
| 8. When the colonists were about to starve, | the Indian girl, Pocahontas. |
| 9. After John Smith made the "gentlemen" work, there was | Powhatan's daughter. |

| | |
|---|---|
| 10. While Smith was looking for a passage to India, he was | land. |
| 11. At one time, Smith used a compass | badly hurt. |
| 12. Pocahontas was the name of | plenty of food to eat. |
| 13. Powhatan was | captured by the Indians. |
| 14. Powhatan called a council to decide whether Smith should be | in the king's box. |
| 15. When gunpowder exploded, Smith was | killed. |
| 16. John Rolfe's wife, Lady Rebecca, was | governor of the whole Virginia Colony. |

## II

Number a paper from 1 to 21. After each number, write *yes* if the sentence with the same number is true; write *no* if the sentence is false.

1. The king's charter gave no directions to the people who came to America.
2. Many people wanted to come to America to get more farming land.
3. John Smith loved excitement and adventure.
4. John Smith had been in many foreign lands.
5. He was put into chains.
6. John Smith was made governor of the Virginia Colony.
7. When the colonists arrived in America, they found many good homes already built for them.

8. All the men who came over were anxious to work.
9. All thought it was honorable to work.
10. John Smith got food from the Indians for his people.
11. The colonists succeeded in raising crops.
12. The colonists became ill.
13. Smith wanted to find a short passage to India.
14. He succeeded in finding this passage.
15. The Indians never gave Smith any trouble.
16. The Indians had many compasses.
17. They thought Smith could make wood talk.
18. Powhatan was an Indian chief.
19. Pocahontas caused Smith to be chained.
20. The Indians finally killed John Smith.
21. John Smith was a good governor.

## THE FOUNDER OF PENNSYLVANIA

William Penn's father was a famous sailor and an admiral in the English navy. He was rich and could, therefore, give William a fine home and everything he wanted. We know very little about the mother of William Penn, but we do know that she was a beautiful woman and that she loved her boy very much.

William Penn was born in 1644 in London, England. He went to one of the largest universities in England. The name of this university was Oxford. While he was at Oxford, William attended Quaker meetings. The Quakers were a group of religious people. A man by the name of George Fox had started the meetings and many people attended them. Sometimes the Quakers were called the Society of Friends. The government of England forbade them to hold meetings, but they held them anyway.

The professors at Oxford University would not allow the students to attend these meetings. They wished all students to attend the services of the Church of England. They said that anyone who attended the Quaker meetings would not be allowed to attend school at Oxford.

William Penn at a Quaker Meeting

William Penn believed that every man should be allowed to go to the church which he liked best. He himself liked the Quaker Church best, so he continued to attend their meetings. As it happened, William Penn was found at one of these meetings with some other students. They were all sent home.

When William went home, his father was so angry that he gave his son a beating. William was then sent away from home without any money. He probably would have starved had it not been for his lovely mother who gave him money and food without his father's knowing it.

After this, William attended Quaker meetings whenever he could. At one time the officers of the law found a group of Quakers holding a meeting and arrested all of them. William was attending the meeting and was taken away with the others. He was put into prison and kept there for eight months.

After he was let out of prison, his father felt sorry for him and allowed him to come home. The father was very anxious to have William give up his desire to be a Quaker. He wanted his son to be a favorite of the king.

The father decided to send his son to France. He hoped that William would have such a good time there that he would forget the Quakers. A number of other young men of William's age were in Paris. These boys

were young English noblemen and were friends of William. William's father asked these other young men in Paris to use their influence to help William forget his strange religion. So his friends did everything they could to make him break away from the Quakers. They took him to gay parties. He was invited to splendid dinners and every effort was made to give him a good time.

When William returned home he had grown to be a tall, handsome young man. He was a well-mannered gentleman, and he appeared to have forgotten all about the Quakers. His father was very happy to see that his son had changed so much.

But it was not long before William had returned to the meetings with the Quakers. He soon forgot all the gay times that he had in Paris and returned to the strange dress and manners of the Quakers. His father was very angry and drove him away from home, threatening never to let him return.

William became one of the most able and best leaders of the Quakers. He soon wrote an article against the Church of England. He was seized and thrown into prison for writing his article. While he was in prison he wrote a book called *No Cross, No Crown* and many other things in defense of the Quakers.

It looked as if William Penn was to remain in prison for the rest of his life. It seemed that he never would

get out. But his father loved him more than it had appeared. Admiral Penn was a friend of the king, and an appeal was made to the king for William. The king allowed him to go free.

Not long after this, William's father died. He had been a very rich man, and when he died, all his great wealth went to William. But it was not long before William was again holding Quaker meetings and because of his religious interests he was placed in the prison at Newgate. Only the very worst prisoners were placed there. It seemed that this time William would always remain in prison. However, he was soon allowed to go free, but he had to promise to leave England.

William had heard of the wonderful country of America. He went among his Quaker friends and told them of the great land. He asked them to go with him to America, where they could build their churches and do as they pleased without being put into prison. They were all anxious to go.

William Penn then went to the king. The king owed William's father a large sum of money, which he had never paid. Penn asked him to give him some land in America in place of the money he owed his father. The king was glad to do this because he did not think that the land was worth very much and he was anxious to get rid of the debt. He gave Penn a piece of land almost as large as all of England.

"It shall be called New Wales," said Penn. But the king was not satisfied with that name.

"Then it shall be called Sylvania," said Penn, thinking of the beautiful woodland of which he had heard. The word *Sylvania* means "woodland."

"Pennsylvania," cried the king.

But Penn objected to this name. He said that people would think that he had named it after himself.

"Oh, no," replied the king, "it is to honor the great sailor, your father."

Penn agreed to this name, and the new land was called Pennsylvania in honor of William's father, who had driven him from home.

William Penn was now happy because he knew he could take his people who believed in the Quaker faith to America where they could worship as they pleased without being put into prison for it. He sent three men ahead to find the best place for a settlement. Penn and his people sailed on the ship *Welcome*.

When they arrived in America, Penn called all the chiefs of the Indian tribes together. This meeting with the Indians was called a *council*. Any meeting in which important things are decided may be called a council. The most important chief sat in the middle, and all the other Indians formed a half circle or half moon around him. When the great chief took his place in the center, the oldest and wisest chiefs gathered

The Council

on either side of him. Behind them, in the same manner, sat the younger warriors.

It is the Indian custom at these councils to take much time. The Indians were very slow with what they did. One man got up and came to Penn. He told Penn that the Indians wanted to be friends with him and the white men. During this time no other Indian said a word. Every one was very quiet and still. Penn listened carefully and said in reply that he would alway be friendly with the Indians and treat them fairly. The Indians always lived up to their agreement, and Penn never broke his promise to the Indians. The agreement which Penn and the Indians made is called a *treaty*.

The Indians were willing to sell Penn the land he wished. Penn agreed to pay them. He believed that the Indians were the real owners of the land and that he should pay them for it. So he paid them in the sort of things that Indians wanted, such as knives, blankets, hatchets and beads. The Indians were very happy to get such things.

Penn then began making a new city. He built a beautiful city. The men cut down trees and built houses and a church. Penn named the city Philadelphia. The word *Philadelphia* was taken from two Greek words which mean "brother" and "love," and the name means "city of brotherly love."

Penn planned straight streets for his city. The streets going north and south were numbered, while those going east and west were named for trees of the forest.

He wrote a kind letter to the English people and Swedes who had settled near and told them that he hoped they would be friendly with him. He told them he would like to be their governor and that he would treat them fairly. Penn believed that all people should live by the Golden Rule, "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you." People soon learned that Penn believed in this rule and that they would always be treated fairly. Even the Indians knew that Penn would never break his word.

When the Quakers first arrived in America they had no homes. They had to begin to build houses at once. Some of the first huts were made of bark from the trees. Some of the people made caves in the river banks and lived in them until their homes were built. Others began at once to build houses of logs. The Indians watched the white men putting up their wooden houses almost as fast as the Indians could set up their wigwams. They were much surprised to see how well the white men worked.

Penn stayed in America two years. He did not stay all the time in Philadelphia. One time he made a trip to Maryland, where a man by the name of Lord Balti-

THE QUAKERS BUILD HOMES

more had made a settlement. The line between Pennsylvania and Maryland was not clearly marked. William Penn wanted to see Lord Baltimore to try to settle the question of the line between the two colonies. After he had started for Maryland, he heard that Lord Baltimore had gone to England to see the king about the line. Penn at once started for England, too. He intended to stay there only a short time but he had much trouble and was not able to return to America for fifteen years.

He finally came back to America bringing his family with him. Twenty miles up the river from Philadelphia, he built a beautiful home for his family. He called the place Pennsbury. He had beautiful gardens of lovely flowers. He loved this home and its beautiful grounds, but he had lived in it only two years when he had to go back to England. He was never able to return to America.

He never saw his beautiful home again. But he had done an important thing by building a beautiful city in the heart of a great wilderness. The people who came over with him continued to live in Philadelphia. Many of their great-great-great-grandchildren are still living there.

Besides building a beautiful city, Penn did another great thing by making peace with the Indians. These Indians always kept their word with Penn and his

people. They never attacked the white people and always gave them corn, grain, and furs when they needed them. Penn was always kind to them and treated them well. No wonder the Indians loved him and called him brother.

Penn did another very important thing for this country. He let the people of his colony worship as they wished. This freedom of worship has always been one of the greatest things in our country. Freedom to worship God as we choose has always been a law in our nation. Penn believed in this idea and we still believe in it to-day.

### Study Helps

1. Why was William Penn sent home from Oxford?
2. What did William do while in Paris?
3. Who were the Quakers?
4. What happened to Penn when he wrote an article against the Church of England?
5. Why did William Penn want to go to America?
6. How did he get land in America?
7. How did Pennsylvania get its name?
8. Describe an Indian council.
9. How did Penn pay for the land he bought?
10. What does *Philadelphia* mean?
11. What was Pennsbury?
12. What did Penn do for our country?
13. Why do you think Penn was great?
14. Why were the Indians always friendly to Penn?

## Things to Do

1. Find out all you can about Quaker meetings.
2. Dramatize some part of this story.
3. Draw a diagram of Philadelphia as you think William Penn wanted the streets laid off.
4. Find out why the Quakers wanted to separate from the Church of England.
5. Draw a map of the country given to Penn by the King of England.
6. Give three reasons why it is a good thing to live by the Golden Rule?
7. Find out what kind of houses were built in Pennsylvania.

## Tests

### I

Find the parts of sentences which go together and copy the complete sentences on paper.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. William Penn's father was | to be a Quaker. |
| 2. William was educated at | *No Cross, No Crown.* |
| 3. Quakers were | a settlement at Baltimore. |
| 4. Quakers were sometimes called | with the Indians. |
| 5. William Penn's father did not want him | an officer in the English navy. |
| 6. Penn wrote a book called | at Pennsbury. |
| 7. The king of England gave Penn | the Society of Friends. |
| 8. Penn made a treaty | a friend of the Indians. |
| 9. The ship *Welcome* | city of brotherly love. |

| | |
|---|---|
| 10. Penn agreed always to be | Oxford University. |
| 11. Pennsylvania means | brought Penn and his people to America. |
| 12. Philadelphia means | by the Golden Rule. |
| 13. Penn believed people should live | freedom to worship God as they wished. |
| 14. Lord Baltimore made | a group of religious people. |
| 15. Penn and his family lived | land in America. |
| 16. Penn gave his colony | Penn's woodland. |

## II

Number a paper from 1 to 20. After each number write *yes* if the sentence with the same number is true, write *no* if the sentence is false.

1. Penn's father was rich.
2. Penn had a good education.
3. The government allowed the Quakers to hold meetings in England.
4. George Fox started the Quaker meetings.
5. The professors at Oxford were Quakers.
6. William Penn was put into prison because of his religion.
7. The government of England sent Penn to Paris.
8. Penn was a Quaker preacher.
9. He owed the king a large sum of money.
10. The king gave Penn land in America.
11. Penn came to America so he could worship God as he wished.
12. Penn named the land Pennsylvania in honor of himself.

13. The Indians gave Penn much trouble.
14. Penn died in America.
15. Lord Baltimore made a settlement in Pennsylvania.
16. The Indians kept their promise to Penn.
17. Penn made all the people of his colony worship as Quakers.
18. In America we may worship God as we choose.
19. Penn founded the city of Philadelphia.
20. Penn was true to his faith.

# WORD LIST

This list contains only the word meanings used in this book.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ā as in ate | ē as in ever | ō as in obey |
| ă as in at | ė as in event | ŏ as in soft |
| â as in fare | | o͞o as in food |
| à as in fast | ī as in mice | o͝o as in foot |
| ä as in farm | ĭ as in mill | |
| å as in cabbage | | ū as in union |
| | ō as in cold | ŭ as in under |
| ē as in eat | ŏ as in pod | û as in turn |
| ĕ as in bend | ô as in absorb | ū as in unite |

## A

**Aaron** (âr′ŭn), the brother of Moses.

**Abinadab** (å-bĭn′å-dăb), brother of David.

**aboard** (å-bōrd′), on or within a ship or railroad train.

**Abraham** (ā′brå-hăm), founder of the Hebrews.

**Achilles** (å-kĭl′ēz), a Greek hero.

**adventure** (ăd-vĕn′tūr), a dangerous experience.

**Africa** (ăf′rĭ-kà), the large continent south of Europe and Asia.

**agreement** (à-grē′mĕnt), of the same feeling.

**Albany** (ôl′bà-nĭ), a city in New York.

**Alcuin** (ăl′kwin), a teacher at the court of Charlemagne.

**Alexander** (ăl′ĕg-zăn′dēr), a great Greek king.

**Alexandria** (al′ĕg-zăn′drĭ-å) a city in Egypt.

**Alfred** (ăl′frĕd), a great Saxon king.

**Algonquins** (ăl-gŏng′kĭnz), a tribe of Indians.

**Allumette** (ăl′ů-mĕt) **Island,** island in the Ottawa River.

**altar** (ôl′tēr), a raised place of earth or stone on which a sacrifice is offered.

**America** (å-mĕr′ĭ-kå), the continent on which we live.

**American** (å-mĕr′ĭ-kăn), of or like America, or the United States.

**Amsterdam** (ăm′stēr-dăm), a city in Holland.

**Arabs** (ăr′ăbz), dark-skinned, warlike people who live in a desert country called Arabia.

**Arbela** (är-bē′lå), an old city of Persia.

**Arctic** (ärk′tĭk) **Ocean,** an ocean in the far north.

**Aristotle** (ăr′ĭs-tŏt″l), a very wise Greek who taught Alexander.

**armor bearer** (är′mēr bâr′ēr), the person who carried the armor of a knight.

**Asia** (ā′shå), the continent in the northeastern part of the Old World.

**Asia Minor** (ā′shå mīn′ôr), the western part of Asia.

**Athelney** (ath′el-nĭ), a place in Britain at which Alfred built a fort.

**athlete** (ăth′lēt), a person of great strength and skill in games.

**Altantic** (ăt-lăn′tĭk), a great ocean between Europe and America.

**Augustus** (ô-gŭs′tŭs), the name of several great Roman rulers. The people called Charles "the Augustus" to show that they thought he was as great as the old rulers who were called by that name.

## B

**Babylon** (băb′ĭ-lŏn), a very old city in Asia.

**baker** (bā′ker), a person who makes bread, pies, cakes, and such things; **chief baker,** the head baker.

**Baltimore** (bôl′tĭ-mōr), **Lord,** the Englishman who made a settlement in Maryland.

**banana** (bå-nä′nå), a fruit which grows in warm countries.

**beheaded** (bē-hĕd′ĕd), having the head cut off.

**Benjamin** (bĕn′jå-mĭn), a younger brother of Joseph.

**Bethel** (bĕth′ĕl), a city in the Holy Land.

**Bethlehem** (bĕth′lē-hĕm), the town in Palestine in which Jesus was born.

**Bible** (bī′bl), the holy book of the Christians.

**birch** (bûrch), a kind of tree.

**blanket** (blăng′kĕt), a large woolen cloth used as a bed cover.

**Boulogne** (bo͝o-lōn′), a city in France.

**Britain** (brĭt′n), an old name for England. **Great Britain** includes England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.

**Bucephalus** (bû-sĕf′ă-lŭs) Alexander's fine horse.

**Bucephala** (bû-sĕf′ă-lă), a city in Egypt named after Alexander's horse.

**bullet** (bo͝ol′ĕt), a small ball of lead to be shot from a gun.

**butler,** a man-servant who is in charge of the dining room; **chief butler,** the servant at the head of the other butlers.

C

**camel** (kăm′ĕl), a large animal used in desert countries to carry heavy loads.

**Canaan** (kā′năn), the old name for Palestine.

**Canada** (kăn′ă-dă), a country in North America.

**Canary** (kă-nā′rĭ) **Islands,** islands in the Atlantic Ocean, near Africa.

**cannon** (kăn′ŭn), a very large gun.

**canoes** (kă-no͞oz′), small boats made of birch bark, which were used by the Indians.

**capitol** (kăp′ĭ-tŏl), the building used for government purposes.

**capture** (kăp′tûr), to take by force.

**Cebu** (sā-bo͞o′), one of the Philippine Islands.

**Champlain, Samuel de** (shăm-plān′, săm′u-ĕl dē), a Frenchman who explored America and founded Quebec.

**chariot** (chăr′ĭ-ŏt), a two-wheeled cart used in olden times.

**Charlemagne** (shär′lē-mān), Charles the Great, king of the Franks.

**Charles** (chärlz) **the Great,** king of the Franks. He is also called Charlemagne.

**charter** (chär′tēr), a paper given by the ruler of a state or country, which tells the rights and duties of the people to whom it is given.

**chestnut** (chĕs′nŭt), a tree which bears a nut that may be eaten.

**Chicago** (shĭ-kô′gō) **River,** a river in Illinois.

**Chickahominy** (chĭk-ă-hŏm′ĭ-nĭ) **River,** a river in southeastern Virginia.

**China** (Chī′nă), a country of Asia.

**Chippewa** (chĭp′ē-wä), a tribe of Indians.

**Christian** (krĭs′chăn), one who believes in the religion of Christ.

**Christmas** (krĭs′mȧs), December 25th, the birthday of Christ.

**Church of England** (ĭng′glănd), the church to which, in olden times, all Englishmen were supposed to belong.

**coconut** (kō′kŏ-nŭt′), the fruit of the coco tree.

**codfish** (kŏd′fĭsh′), a large fish used as food.

**colonist** (kŏl′ŏ-nĭst), a member of a colony.

**colony** (kŏl′ŏ-nĭ), a company of people who leave their homes and go to make homes in a new land.

**Columbus** (kŏ-lŭm′bŭs), an Italian who sailed from Spain and discovered America.

**Crève Cœur** (krāv kēr), the name of La Salle's fort.

**Cuba** (kū′bȧ), a small island southeast of the United States.

**Cuthbert** (kŭth′bērt), an English monk or holy man.

## D

**Damascus** (dȧ-măs′kŭs), a city in the Holy Land.

**Danes** (dānz), people who live in Denmark.

**Danish** (dān-ĭsh), of or like Denmark.

**Dare, Virginia,** said to be the first white child born in America.

**Darius** (dă-rī′ŭs), king of Persia.

**Dartmouth** (dȧrt′mŭth), a city in England.

**David** (dā′vĭd), a great Hebrew king.

**decorated** (dĕk′ō-rāt-ed), trimmed.

**defeat** (dē-fēt′), to conquer; **defeated,** beaten in a contest.

**Denmark,** a country in northern Europe.

**Desiderius** (dĕs′ĭ-dē′rĭ-us), king of the Lombards.

**De Soto, Fernando** (dē sō′tō, fer-nȧn′dō), a brave Spaniard who explored America.

**disappointed** (dĭs′ăp-point′ĕd), unhappy because hope is lost.

***Discovery*** (dĭs-kŭv′ẽr-ĭ), the name of Hudson's ship.

**docks** (dox), places where ships are tied up.

**Dothan** (dō′thăn), a place in Palestine, near Shechem.

**Drake, Sir Francis** (drāk, sĭr frȧn′sĭs), a great English sailor.

**dramatize** (drăm′ȧ-tīz), to write or use in the form of a play.

**drawbridge** (drô′brĭj), a bridge which may be lifted up or let down.

**drought** (drout), lack of rain.

**Dutch** (dŭch), the people of Holland; of or like Holland.

**Dutch East India** (ēst ĭn′dĭa) **Company,** a Dutch company which sent out people to explore and to trade in the New World.

E

**Eadburgha** (ĕd-berg′a), the mother of Alfred the Great's wife.

**Egypt** (ē′jĭpt), a country in Africa.

**Egyptian** (ē-jĭp′shăn), a person who lives in Egypt; of or like the people or things of Egypt.

**elephant** (ĕl′ĕ-fănt), a large animal found in India and Africa.

**Eliab** (ē-lī′ăb), a brother of David.

**Elim** (ē′lĭm), a place where the Israelites stopped for water as they were going toward Canaan.

**emperor** (ĕm′pŭr-ĕr), the ruler of an empire.

**England** (ĭng′glănd), an island country of Europe.

**English** (*ĭng*′glĭsh), like the people or things of England.

**Englishman** (*ĭng*′glĭsh-măn), a person who was born in England.

**engraved** (ĕn-grāv′ĕd), marked with figures or letters.

**Europe** (ū′rôpe), a continent.

**excitement** (ĕk-sīt′mĕnt), state of being stirred up.

**exploded** (ĕks-plōd′ed), blew up with a loud noise.

**explorer** (ĕks-plōr′ĕr), a person who travels over an unknown country to get information about it.

F

**famine** (făm′ĭn), extreme lack of food.

**fig** (fĭg), a small pear-shaped fruit.

**Florida** (flŏr′ĭ-dă), a state in the southeastern part of the United States.

**Fort Frontenac** (frôn′tē-năc), a French fort in Canada.

**Fort Miami** (mī-ăm′ĭ), a settlement and fort built by La Salle at the mouth of the Saint Joseph River.

**Fox, George,** a leader of the Quakers.

**France** (frăns), a country in Europe.

**Franks** (frăngks), the great-great-

great-grandparents of the French people of today. They lived along the Rhine River.

**French** (frĕnch), of or like the people or things of France.

G

**Gerar** (gē′rär), a place near the Mediterranean Sea, to which Abraham moved.

**Gilbert, Sir Humphrey** (gĭl′bĕrt, sĭr hŭm′frĭ), a half-brother of Sir Walter Raleigh.

**Glastonbury** (glăs′tŏn-bĕ-rĭ), an island to which Alfred fled.

**Goliath** (gō-lī′ăth), the giant who was killed by David.

**Gordian** (gôr′dĭ-ăn) **knot,** the knot which Alexander cut with his sword.

**Gordium** (gôr′dĭ-ŭm), a city in Asia.

**Goshen** (gō′shĕn), the land given to the Hebrews.

**gospels** (gŏs′pĕlz), the parts of the Bible which tell of the life of Christ.

**Great Lakes,** five large lakes in the north-central part of the United States.

**Greece** (grēs), a country in Europe.

**Greeks,** the people who live in Greece.

**Green Bay,** a bay in Wisconsin.

**Greenland** (grēn′lănd), a country or large island in the far North.

***Griffin*** (grĭ′f'n), a boat made by La Salle and his men.

H

***Half Moon*** (häf′mo͞on), the name of Hudson's ship.

**Haran** (hā′răn), the early home of Abraham.

**hardship** (härd′shĭp), very hard work and suffering.

**hardtack** (härd′tăck), a very hard, dry bread.

**harp** (härp), a musical instrument.

**hatchet** (hăt′chĕt), a small ax.

**healthy** (hĕl′thĭ), having health.

**Hebrews** (hē′bro͞oz), the people of the Holy Land; the Jews.

**Hebron** (hē′brûn), the place where Abraham was buried.

**hogs** (hŏgz), tame animals used as food; pigs.

**Holland** (hŏl′lănd), a country in Europe.

**hoops** (ho͞opz), circles of wood or steel.

**Hudson** (hŭd′s'n) **Bay,** a bay in North America.

**Hudson, Henry,** an English sailor who explored America for the Dutch.

**Hudson River**, a river in what is now New York state, named for Hudson.

I

**Iceland** (īs′lănd), a large island in the North Atlantic Ocean.

**idol** (ī′dŏl), an image used for worship.

**Illinois** (ĭl-ĭ-noī) **River,** a river in the central part of the United States which flows into Lake Michigan.

**Inca Indians** (ĭng′kå ĭn′dĭ-ănz), a tribe of Indians in South America.

**India** (ĭn′dĭå), a country in the South of Asia.

**Indian Ocean,** one of the five great oceans south of Asia.

**Indians**, the people found living in America when the white men came; also people who live in India.

**Indus** (ĭn′dŭs) **River,** a river of southern Asia.

**Iroquois** (ĭr′ō-kwoi′), a tribe of Indians living in the northeastern part of the United States.

**Isaac** (ī′zăk), the son of Abraham and Sarah.

**Isabella** (ĭz′å-bĕl′å), the queen of Spain who helped Columbus when he started on his great voyage; also the name of De Soto's wife.

**Israelites** (ĭz′rå-ĕl-ītz), the Hebrews.

**Issus** (ĭs′ŭs), the city where Alexander met Darius in battle.

**Italian** (ĭ-tăl′yân), a native of Italy; of or like the people or things of Italy.

J

**Jacob** (jā′kŭb), the son of Isaac and Rebecca and the father of Joseph.

**jealous** (jĕl′ŭs), having envy or fear of rivals.

**Jerusalem** (jĕ-rōō′så-lĕm), a city in Palestine.

**Jesse** (jĕs′ĭ), the father of David.

**Jews** (jōōs), the Hebrews or Israelites.

**Jonathan** (jŏn′å-thăn), the son of King Saul and a friend of David.

**Joseph** (jō′zĕf), the son of Jacob.

**Judah** (jōō′dàh), a brother of Joseph.

K

**knot** (nŏt), tying of the parts of one or more threads or cords.

## L

**La Chine** (lå-shēn′), the name of a settlement made by La Salle.

**Lady Rebecca** (rē-bĕk′å), the name by which Pocahontas was called after she married John Rolfe.

**Lake Champlain** (shăm-plān′), a lake in what is now New York State.

**Lake Erie** (ē′rĭ), one of the Great Lakes.

**Lake Michigan** (mĭsh′ĭ-găn), one of the Great Lakes.

**Lake Ontario** (ŏn-tā′rĭ-ō), one of the Great Lakes.

**Lake Peoria** (pē-ō′rĭ-å), a small lake in the central part of the United States.

**La Salle, Cavalier de** (lå-sål′ kăv′å-lēr′ dē), a Frenchman who explored America and made settlements for the French.

**league** (lēg), a measure of distance; about three miles.

**Leo** (lē′ō), the name of the pope who was head of the Catholic Church in the time of Charles the Great.

**Leonidas** (lē-ŏn′ĭ-dăs), king of Sparta.

**Lombards** (lŏm′bårdz), a war-loving people who invaded Italy.

**London** (lŭn′dŭn), a city in England.

**London Company**, an English trading and exploring company.

**Lot** (lŏt), the nephew of Abraham.

**Louisiana** (lo͞o-ē′zē-ăn′å), a part of our country once owned by the French. It was named for King Louis of France. A part of this land is now the state called Louisiana.

## M

**Macedonia** (măs′ē-dō′nĭ-å), a country in the northern part of Greece.

**Magellan, Fernando** (må-jēl′ăn, fēr-năn′dō), the first man to sail around the world. He was a Portuguese.

**Manhattan** (măn-hăt′ăn), an island along the east coast of New York State, now a part of New York City.

**manna** (măn′å), a food like bread, sent to the Israelites.

**Marah** (mā′rå), a place where the Israelites stopped on their jour-

ney to Canaan. The name means "city with bitter water."

**Maryland** (mĕr′ĭ-lănd), a colony in the eastern part of our country which became the state of the same name.

**Mediterranean** (mĕd′ĭ-tĕr-ā′nē-ăn) **Sea,** a body of water between Europe, Asia, and Africa.

**Michal** (mī′k'l), the wife of David.

**Midian** (mĭd′ĭ-ăn), a country in Palestine.

**Midianites** (mĭd′ĭ-ăn-ītz), the people of Midian.

**Miriam** (mĭr′ĭ-ăm), the sister of Moses.

**Mississippi** (mĭs′ĭ-sĭp′ĭ) **River,** a large river running through the central part of the United States.

**moccasins** (mŏk′ă-sĭnz), foot covering used by the Indians.

**Molluca** (mō-lŭk′ă) **Islands,** the Spice Islands, Dutch East Indies.

**Montreal** (mŏnt′rē-ôl′), a city in Canada.

**Moors** (mo͝orz), natives of Morocco, a part of Africa.

**Moses** (mō′zĕz), the lawgiver of the Israelites.

**musician** (mū-zĭsh′ăn), a person who has skill in music.

## N

**Nebo** (nē′bō), a mountain in Asia Minor, from which Moses looked into Canaan.

**nephew** (nĕf′ū), the son of one's sister or brother.

**Newfoundland** (nū-found′lănd), an island which is now a part of Canada.

**Newgate** (nū-gāt′), a prison in London.

**New Netherland** (nū-nĕth′ĕr-lănd), a Dutch colony in America, now the state of New York.

**New Wales** (wālz), the name Penn first wished to give to his land in America.

**New World,** another name for America.

**New York**, the largest city in the United States. It was once a part of the Dutch colony, New Netherland.

**Niagara** (nī-ăg′ă-rà) **River,** a river in the northeastern part of the United States. It has one of the largest waterfalls in the world.

**Nile** (nīl), a river in Egypt.

**noblemen** (nō′bl-mĕn), certain important men in a country which is ruled by a king.

**North America,** one of the two great continents which lie between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

**North Carolina** (kăr-ō-līn′å), once an English colony in America; now a state in the United States.

**northwest** (nôrth′wĕst′), the point of the compass half way between west and north.

**Nova Scotia** (nō′vå skō′shy-å), a part of Canada.

O

**objection** (ŏb-jĕk′shŭn), a feeling against something.

**Ohio** (ō-hī′ō) **River,** a river in the central part of the United States, which flows into the Mississippi.

**Olympia** (ō-lĭm′pĭ-å), the mother of Alexander.

**ore** (ōr), earth from which metals are made.

**Ottawa** (ŏt′å-wå), a tribe of Indians.

**Oxford University** (ŏks′fŏrd ū′nĭ-vûr′sĭ-tĭ), a large college in England.

P

**Pacific** (på-sĭf′ĭk) **Ocean,** the great body of water west of North America.

**palisade** (păl′ĭ-sād′), a high fence made of stakes.

**Paris** (păr′ĭs), a city in France.

**Paul** (pôl), a great man of Bible times.

**Penn, William,** the man who brought settlers to Pennsylvania.

**Pennsbury** (pĕnz′bĕ-rĭ), the name of William Penn's home in America.

**Pennsylvania** (pĕn′sĭl-vā′nĭ-å), the colony founded by William Penn, now a state in the United States.

**Pepin** (pĕp′in), the father of Charles.

**perfumes** (pûr′fūmz), fluids which have a pleasing smell.

**Persepolis** (pēr-sĕp′ō-lĭs), the old capital of Persia.

**Persia** (pûr′shå), a country in Asia.

**Persian** (pûr′shăn) **Gulf,** part of the Arabian Sea.

**Persians,** the people who live in Persia.

**Peru** (pĕ-rōō′), a country in South America.

**Pharaoh** (fā′rō), the ruler of Egypt in olden times.

**Philadelphia** (fĭl′å-dĕl′fĭ-å), a city in Pennsylvania.

**Philip** (fĭl′ĭp), the father of Alexander.

**Philippine** (fĭl′ĭ-pēn) **Islands,** islands in the Pacific Ocean. They once belonged to Spain but now belong to the United States.

**Philistines** (fĭ-lĭs′tĭnz), a people who lived in Asia during Bible times.

**Phoenicia** (fē-nĭsh′ĭ-å), country on the coast of Syria.

**plague** (plāg), anything very troublesome.

**Plymouth** (plĭm′ŭth) **Company,** one of the English companies which helped make settlements in America.

**Pocahontas** (pō′kå-hŏn′tås), the daughter of the Indian chief, Powhatan.

**polite** (pō-līt′), having good manners.

**pope** (pōp), the head of the Catholic church.

**Portugal** (pōr′tū-găl), a country in Europe.

**Portugese** (pōr′tū-gēz), the people who live in Portugal; of or like the people or things of Portugal.

**Porus** (pō′rŭs), a king of India during the time of Alexander the Great.

**potash** (pŏt′ăsh′), a kind of salt.

**Potiphar** (pŏt′ĭ-fär), a captain in the army of the king of Egypt.

**Powhatan** (pou′hå-tăn′), an Indian chief.

**preacher** (prēch′ēr), one who preaches; the leader of a church.

**priest** (prēst), the leader of any Catholic church.

**psalms** (sämz), songs which are a part of the Bible.

**puppets** (pŭp′ĕtz), small dolls.

Q

**quails** (kwālz), small wild birds which are sometimes used for food.

**Quakers** (kwāk′ērz), a religious group of people, sometimes called the Society of Friends. Some of them settled in Pennsylvania.

**Quebec** (kwē-bĕk′), a city in Canada.

R

**Rachel** (rā′chĕl), the wife of Jacob.

**Raleigh** (rô′lĕ) **Sir Walter,** an English knight who sent ships and people to settle in America.

**Ramah** (rām′å), the home of Samuel.

**Rebecca** (rē-bĕk′å), the wife of Isaac.

**Red Sea**, a large sea to the west of Asia.

**reeds** (rēdz), tall, coarse grass which grows in wet places.

**reins** (rānz), leather straps used to guide a horse.

**Rephidim** (ref'ĭ-dĭm), a place where Moses and the Hebrews stopped on their way to Canaan.

**Reuben** (rū'ben), one of Joseph's brothers.

**rifle** (rīfl), a kind of gun.

**Rio de Janeiro** (rē'o-dā-zhȧ-nā' rō), a city in South America.

**Rio de la Plata** (rē'ō-dā-lȧ-plā' tȧ), a river in South America.

**River Jordan** (jŏr'dăn), a river in the Holy Land.

**River Nile** (nīl), a river in Egypt.

**Roanoke** (rō'ȧ-nōk) **Island**, an island on the east coast of North America.

**Roland** (rō'lănd), the nephew of Charles the Great.

**Rolfe** (rŏlf) **John,** the Englishman who married Pocohontas.

**Rome** (rōm), a city in Italy.

**Rouen** (rōō-än), a city in France.

## S

**Saint Joseph** (sānt jō'zĕf) **River**, a river in the central part of the United States.

**Saint Lawrence** (sānt lô'rĕns) **River,** a river in the eastern part of Canada.

**Saint Louis** (sānt lōō'ĭs), a trading post which is now a large city in Missouri.

**Samuel** (săm'ū-ĕl), the name of a great man of Bible times.

**Saracens** (săr-ȧ-sĕnz), people called Mohammedans in the Middle Ages.

**Sarah** (sā'rȧ), the wife of Abraham.

**Saul** (sôl), a great king of the Israelites whom David served.

**Saxons** (săk'sŭns), early people of England.

**selfish** (sĕl'fĭsh), putting one's own wishes first.

**Seville** (sĕv'ĭl), the city of Spain from which Magellan started on his voyage around the world.

**shallow** (shăl'ō), not deep.

**shawl** (shôl), a wrap without sleeves.

**sheaves** (shēvz), bundles of grain.

**Shechem** (shĕk'ĕm), the place in Palestine to which Jacob's older sons took his cattle.

**Shur** (shûr), a desert and wilderness which the Hebrews crossed on their way to Canaan.

**Simeon** (sĭm′ē-ŏn), one of Joseph's brothers.

**Sin** (sĭn), a wilderness where the Hebrews stopped on their journey to Canaan.

**Sinai** (sī′nā-ī), a mountain in the Holy Land, on which Moses received the Ten Commandments.

**sled** (slĕd), small cart on runners instead of wheels, used on ice or snow; sledge.

**sledge** (slĕj), a cart on runners instead of wheels; sled.

**slim** (slĭm), small in thickness.

**sling** (slĭng), a thing used for throwing a stone.

**Smith, John,** one of the great men who explored and settled in America.

**Society** (sō-sī′ē-tĭ) **of Friends,** a religious group of people; the Quakers.

**Sodom** (sŏd′ŭm), a city near the Dead Sea.

**South America,** one of the two continents between the Atlantic and the Pacific Ocean.

**southeastern** (south′ēs′tern), of or in the southeast.

**South Sea,** name given to the Pacific Ocean by Captain John Smith.

**southwest** (south′wĕst′), a point on the compass half way between south and west.

**Spain** (spān), a country in Europe.

**Spaniards** (spăn′yărdz), the people of Spain.

**Spanish** (spăn′ĭsh), of or like the people or things of Spain.

**spices** (spīs′ez), vegetables used for preserving or seasoning food.

**staff** (ståf), a stick used to help in walking or climbing.

**stalk** (stôk), the stem or main part of a plant.

**storehouse** (stōr′hous′), a building where goods and food are kept.

**strait** (strāt), a narrow stretch of water connecting two larger bodies of water.

**Susa** (sōō′sȧ′), a city captured by Alexander.

**Swedes** (swēdz), the people of Sweden.

**Sylvania** (sĭl-vān′ĭ-ȧ), woodland; a name which Penn wanted to give to his land in America.

## T

**tablet** (tăb′lĕt), a small flat surface, especially one used for drawing or writing.

**tar** (tär), a thick, black, oily substance which comes from the pine tree.

**taskmaster** (tåsk′mås′tēr), one who sets a piece of work for another.

**Ten Commandments** (kŏ-mănd′mĕntz), the laws given to Moses.

**Texas** (tĕk′sås), the largest state in the United States.

**thaw** (thô), to melt something that is frozen.

**Thebes** (thē-bz), an old city in Egypt.

**Thessaly** (thĕs′å-lĭ), a part of Greece in olden times.

**tomahawk** (tŏm′å-hôk), a weapon used by Indians in war.

**treaty** (trē′tĭ), an agreement between nations.

**Troy** (troĭ), a city in Asia Minor.

**turnip** (tûr′nĭp), a vegetable.

**Tyre** (tīr), the capital of Phoenicia.

**Tyrians** (tĭr′ĭ-ănz), people of Tyre.

U

**Ur** (ûr), a city in Asia Minor.

V

**Victoria** (vĭk-tō′rĭ-å), the name of one of Magellan's boats.

**virgin** (vûr′gĭn), an unmarried woman.

**Virginia** (vēr-gĭn′ĭ-å), the name of a colony which later became a state in the United States.

**visitors** (vĭz′ĭ-tērz), persons who visit.

W

***Welcome*** (wĕl′kŭm), the name of William Penn's ship.

**White, John** (jŏn) the ruler of a colony in America.

**wigwams** (wĭg′wômz), tents made of poles covered with skins. The Indians used wigwams for homes.

**win-gan-da-coa** (wĭn-gån′dá-cō′å), Indian words meaning "What pretty clothes you have!"

**withered** (wĭth′ēr-ed), dried or faded.

**woodland** (wo͝od′lănd), land covered with trees.

**worry** (wûr-ĭ), to be anxious.

Y

**yoke** (yōk), a frame used on animals as a part of the harness for pulling loads. It is most often used on oxen.

Z

**Zoar** (zōr), a place in Palestine.

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